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# LETTERS

## TO KING JAMES THE SIXTH

FROM THE QUEEN, PRINCE HENRY, PRINCE  
CHARLES, THE PRINCESS ELIZABETH AND  
HER HUSBAND FREDERICK KING OF  
BOHEMIA, AND FROM THEIR SON  
PRINCE FREDERICK HENRY.

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FROM THE ORIGINALS IN THE LIBRARY OF  
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M.DCCC.XXXV.







PRESENTED TO  
THE MAITLAND CLUB  
BY SIR PATRICK WALKER  
OF COATES, KNIGHT.



# THE MAITLAND CLUB.

FEBRUARY, M.DCCC.XXXV.

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THE familiar correspondence of King James the Sixth, with his Queen and their children, originally collected by Sir James Balfour of Denmilne, and now preserved in the Advocates' Library, is curious and interesting, as exhibiting in their genuine colours the character and habits of that monarch within his own private and domestic circle, in contradistinction to what is better known of his public and political life.

Bellenden, the translator of Boece, in his "Epistle to the King's Grace," makes not an inapt introduction to this subject. "Erasmus Roterdamus, in his buke namet 'The Institution of Christin Kinges,' schawes, maist nobil prince! na thing in mair admiration than workes of kinges; quhilks ar sa patent to the sight of pepill, that every man hes thaim in his mouth, to their commendation or reprief. Thus may nae thing be sa fruteful to dant the commoun erroures of pepill as honest and virtewis life of kingis: for the life of kingis drawis thair subdittis to imitation of thair werkis, worthy or unworthy; and the same cumis to licht be impulsion of fortoun, that nathing sufferis to be hid. Farther in every history that man redis, apperis evidently the same maneris with the pepil,

quhilks ar usit be the king. And sen na thing is, that the pepil followes with mair imitation, nor kepes in mair recent memory than werkis of nobil men, of reason thair besines suld be mair respondent to vertew than of ony other estatis."

James has been hardly and not very fairly dealt with by various writers, and latterly Sir Walter Scott has contributed the aid of his able pen in turning him into ridicule for failings that belonged to the ignorance or superstitions of the times, and did not attach to him individually. If he was in dread of witchcraft, how should the blame attach to him, when the most enlightened civilians and the most learned divines of his day gave credence to it not merely in Scotland but in Europe? If he was timorous and feared Treason, no man had ever a better apology, and those who scoff at him on that account ought in candour to judge him fairly not in the halcyon days in which they themselves have lived, but as during the period in which he lived. Looking, therefore, to the state of Scotland before his birth, at his birth, during his reign, and as long as the murderer of his Queen mother swayed the sceptre of England, we find more acts of treason and rebellion attempted in Scotland than any other country has exhibited. To recount these is not the object of this introduction, and it is enough to say, that though he might have overcome and reduced to obedience the turbulent Lords that kept up discord in the kingdom, and threatened the overturn of his throne by calling forth the energies of the nation, had the origin of their intrigues been confined to the bounds of Scotland, yet he was unable to cope with them on equal terms, when it is notorious that they were instigated by Queen Elizabeth, who had attached a large proportion of the nobility of Scotland to her side, and who was most desirous to get the possession of the young king, as she had already obtained that of his unfortunate mother, on a pretence of friendship and protection. The clergy were unfortunately not friendly to the king, and endeavoured to throw discredit on all his actions, and in particular upon the ac-



count given by him of the Gowrie Conspiracy, but which is now proved beyond a doubt to have been in every particular correct, by the evidence adduced in the Criminal Trials published by Mr. Piteairn : and when we consider that Elizabeth, having failed in her expectation of alarming the young king to seek refuge in her kingdom from the rebellions of the nobles excited by her own devices, next attempted to get him into her clutches, by means of a treaty, during the mother's captivity, who can hesitate to give credit to the supposition, that the Gowrie Conspiracy was also her causing, even if the circumstances attending that extraordinary event had not afforded, of themselves, strong presumptive proof that the capture of the king was her object ?

Every apology is therefore to be admitted for the alarm which King James may have felt in these times, but, timorous though, it must be admitted, he was, it would seem to have been only in political measures, and not personal, for we find him occasionally displaying a coolness and intrepidity directly at variance with that character, two of which may be shortly noticed : the one was in that same Gowrie Conspiracy, when, at the moment of the struggle, and his life or liberty were in danger, he put his foot on the chain of his favourite hawk, which had dropped from his arm, to prevent its escape by the open window ; and the other when braving the combined efforts of the witches of Denmark and Scotland to raise storms to prevent the arrival of the Queen, and in whose powers he fully believed, he put to sea in a stormy autumn to bring home his Queen from Upslo.

That he was a pedant is true, but if that pedantry, by the force of the example of their king, produced the effect of inducing his people to direct their attention to learning, then to him is due the merit of the high character which Scotland has obtained amongst nations on that account. Under George Buchanan he acquired these views. Hume remarks, "That James was but a middling writer, may be allowed ; that he was a contemptible one, can by no means be admitted. Whoever will read his

· Basilicon Doron,' particularly the two last books, the true law of free monarchies, his answer to Cardinal Parron, and almost all his speeches and messages to Parliament, will confess him to have possessed no mean genius."

This confessedly his best work was published at Edinburgh in 1590, when Prince Henry had entered his sixth year. These "His Majesty's instructions to his dearest son Henry the Prince" are divided into three heads,—the first, the Prince's duty to his God,—second, his duty when he should become king,—and third, his duty in indifferent things, which were neither right nor wrong in themselves, but according as they were rightly or wrongly used, and would affect his authority and reputation among the people. In the preface, signed James R. is the following specimen of the King's poetic talent, which Bishop Percy highly compliments.

“ God giues not Kings the stile of Gods in vain,  
 For on His Throne His sceptre do they sway,  
 And as their subjects ought them to obey ;  
 So Kings should feare and serve their God againe.  
 If then ye would enjoy a happy reigne,  
 Observe the Statutes of our Heavenly King,  
 And from his law, make all your laws to spring.  
 Since His Lieutenant here you should remaine,  
 Rewarde the just, be stedfast, true, and plaine ;  
 Represse the proud, mainteyning ay the right.  
 Walk always so as ever in his sight,  
 Who guards the godly, plaguing the prophane,  
 And so shall ye in Princely virtues shine,  
 Resembling right your mightie King devine.”

The birth of King James is thus announced by Sir James Melville.  
 “ All this whyll I lay within the castell of Edenbrough, preing nycht and day for hir Majesteis gud and happy delyuery of a faire sonne. This

prayer being granted, I was the first that was advertist be the Lady Boyn, in her Majesteis name, to part with diligence the xix day of Junij, in the year 1566, betwen ten and elenen houres before nun. It stroek tuelft houres when I tok my horse, and was at Berwik that same nycht. The fourt day efter I was at Londoun, and met first with my brother; wha sent and advertist the secretary Cicill that same nycht of my commying, and of the birth of the prince, willing hym to kep it vp, vntill my being at court, to schaw it my self vnto hir Maieste, wha was for the tym at Grenwitch, wher hir Majeste was in gret merines and danceing efter supper: bot sa schone as the secretary Cicill roundit the newes in hir ear of the prince birth, all merines was layed asyd for that nycht; every ane that wer present marueling what mycht mone sa sodane a chengement; for the Quen sat down with hir hand vpon hir baffet, and boursting out to some of hir ladies, how that the Quen of Scotlandis was leichter of a faire sonne, and that she was bot a barren stok." At the audience next day "I requested hir Maieste to be a gossup vnto the Quen, for our commers ar callit gossups in England; quhilk she granted glaidly to be."

James was thus born in captivity, and seized upon by one or other of the parties, according as strength or stratagem devised, and, amidst the history of these tumults, Sir James Melville thus goes on, when James was in his eleventh year, 1577, to describe the characters of those under whose tuition he was placed.

"Now the young king was brocht vp in Stirling be Allexander Askin and my Lady Mar; and had for principall preceptouris Mester George of Buchwennen and Mester Peter Yong, the abbotis of Cambuskynmeth and Drybrough, branches of the house of Askin, and the lard of Dromwhassell, his Maiesties maister houshold. Allexander Askin wes a nobleman of a trew gentill nature, weill loued and lyked of euery man for his gud qualites and gret discretion, in na wayes factious nor enuyous, a louer of all honest men, and desyred ever to haue sic as were of gud conuersation to

be about the prince, rather than his awen nere frendis, gif he thoecht them not sa meit.

“ The Lard of Drumwhassell, again, was ambitious and gredy, and had grettest cair how till advance him self and his frendis. The twa abbotis were wyse and modest: my Lady Mar was wyse and schairp, and held the King in gret aw; and sa did Mester George Buchwhennen. Mester Peter Yong was gentiller, and was laith till offend the King at any tym, and vsed him self wairly, as a man that had mynd of his awen weill be keping of his Maiesteis favour. Bot Mester George was a stoik philosopher, and loked not far before the hand; a man of notable qualites for his learnyng and knowledge in Latin poesie, mekle maid accompt of in other contrees, plaisant in company, rehersing at all occasions moralites schort and fee-full, wherof he had aboundance, and invented wher he wanted. He was also of gud religion for a poet, bot he was easely abused, and sa facill that he wes led with any company that he hanted for the tym, quhilk made him factious in his auld dayes, for he spak and wret as they that wer about him for the tym infourmed him. For he was become sleperie and cairles, and folowed in many thingis the vulgair oppinion; for he was naturally populaire and extrem vengeable against any man that had offendit him, quhilk was his grettest falt. For he wret dispytfull inuectywes against the Erle of Monteith, for some particulares that wes betwen him and the lard of Buchwhennen, and becam the Erle of Mortons gret enemy, for anc hackeney of his that chancit to be tane fra his seruand during the civill troubles, and was boecht be the Regent; wha had na will to part with the said horse, he was sa sur of fut and sa easy, that albiit Mester George had oft tymes requyred him again, he culd not get him, and wher he had bene the Regentis gret frend of before, he becam his deadly enemy, and spak euill of him fra that tym fourth in all places and at all ocsasions. Dromwhassell also, because the Regent kepit all casualtes to him self, and wald let nathing fall till vthers that wer about,

the King becam also his ennemy, and sa did they all that wer about his Majeste.

“ The Regent again, reuling all at his pleasour, maid na accompt of any of them that wer about the King, vntill a discret gentilman callit Mester Nycholl Elphinstoun aduertist him how that he was invyed of many and hatted of euery man, speecially be them that wer in Stirling with the King; aduysing him (albeit ouer lait) to bestow part of his gold vnto sa many of them as he beleued wer wonnable. Wha, till ane that was in mean rank, he gaif twenty peeces of gold at xx lb. the piece. What he gaif till vthers I can not tell; bot sic as had spoken ill of him before durst not alter their langage, because of the Kingis wit and gud memorie, wha culd chek up any that he persauit had first spoken euill, and then began to speak gud again, as his Maieste had done till ane of the company, alleging that he had chengit his coit, as I was informed for the tym. Sa that the Regent was ouer lang in dealing of part of his gold to them that wer about his Maieste; wha inressing in yeares and knowledge, sindre gentilmen began to sut service, and wer onwaters.”

This appears a very natural and true account of the persons about the King, though not a creditable one, and shews them to have been very apt scholars in the system of bribery practised by Queen Elizabeth in Scotland.

One other extract from Sir James Melville deserving of notice, is dated in 1579, and regards the state of parties at the time, his remarks being equally severe as true. “ During the Kingis yong yeares, the parcialities wer sa gret, and the haill contre sa parturbit be the twa parties, that allegit themselves to feicht and flyte and stryue for the King and the Quen, hir Maieste being captiwe in England, and the King yet very yong, that many persaued to be bot factious, fasschious, ambitious, gredy, vengeable, warldly, wretchit creatours; and baith pairties craftyly sterit vp and halden tu be a only faction in England, wha had

that Quenis ear, intending the wrak asweill of our yong K. as of our Quen, to set vp some of ther frendis to bruk the croun of England, quhilk moued (dyuers vthers to cry out against the foly of our nation and the malice of our nybours) many to cry out against our fulische contentions, some in proise and some in meter."

The king's marriage in 1585 is the next occurrence in chronological order, and is thus told in the " Historie of King James the Sext."

" The King in this yeir was becom a brave prence in bodie and stature, weill exereesit in reading, that he could perfytlie recorde of all things that he had ather hard or red; his memorie and jugement war becom verie ryp and fyne. Tharefore that noble King Frederic the Second King of Denmare, finding sik opportunitie and occasioun be the credible report of famous gentilmen and marchands of Scotland to congratulat the gude estait of our King his confederat, he essayit him twa wayis, be his renounit Ambassadors sent in Scotland in the moneth of Julij 1585. The first way was, that he proponit be his ambassadors, that the Ilis of Orknay and Zetland war bot lent from the croun of Denmare for the debt of a sowme of money awin to the crown of Scotland; and for the redemptioun of thayme thay had the money present to rander to the King and his estaits for laughfull restitutioun and repossessioun, &c. The uthir way was, becaus the Kings gudlie stature and ryp yeares requyrit the societie of sum condigne Princess to be his bedfallow; and that King Frederic had then twa doghters, and was willing (geve it sould pleas the King of Scotland) ather to geve him his chose of thayme, or that he wald accept the ane of thayme, as it sould pleas the father to bestow, whilk sould be the maist cumlie, and the best for his prencelie contentment." The King saw the ambassadors at Dumfermline, but delayed the first question on account of the plague then raging, and directed them to remove to St. Andrews. As to the other he thanked the King, and would communicate with his Majesty upon both by an ambassador of his own.

A curious specimen of these primitive times is here told, that would astonish our modern diplomatists to practice. "When they (the ambassadors) wer appointed to part out of Domfermeling towardis St. Andrewes, ther to get ther dispathe, his Maieste ordonit to tell them that he suld send them horse out of the court to ryd vpon. The day of ther parting being com, they send away ther bagage and officers before them, and wer buted them selues taring lang vpon his Maisteis horse; quhilk, because they cam not in dew tyme, they tok ther journey fordwart vpon fut. His Maieste was very miscontent when he vnderstod how they wer handled, and caused his horse to folow fast efter them and ouertak them."

"Mester Peter Young, mester almowsser, was send in Denmark to thank that King and to se his dochters, that he mycht mak report again of his lyking of them, with a promyse that his Maieste suld send ther or it wer lang ane honourable ambassade." "Crownell Stewart" followed, "and they baith returnit with sa gud and frendly answers, that ther was litle mair mention maid of the restitution of the ylls of Orkeney. The K. of Denmark was also put in hope be them that his Maieste suld send the nyxt sommer ane honorable ambassade in Denmark to deall further in tha matters."

Queen Elizabeth was very jealous of the proposed Danish connection, independent of the disappointment it offered to her own views, and she despatched Dr. Wotton as her ambassador, who, she justly calculated, would acquire influence with James in private from his witty and facetious conversation, and who had sufficient knavery to form a secret concert with some of the Scottish noblemen for the purpose of causing a quarrel with the court of Denmark, in order to put a stop to the intended marriage, altogether, or, if that could not be, to defer it for three years. In this plot they were at first very successful, and went so far as to plan even the capture of the King, and his delivery into the hands of Queen Elizabeth, but the conspiracy was discovered, and Wotton fled.

"When the Kingis Maieste hard that they wer about till accuse and convict the Quen his mother," says Sir James Melville in his *Memoirs*, he remonstrated very strongly against their proceedings, by letter addressed to Queen Elizabeth, and sent off Sir William Keith, one of the gentlemen of his bedchamber, as his special ambassador, with instructions to use his utmost endeavours to avert the threatened danger. He soon after sent the Master of Gray and Sir Robert Melville to support Keith, which they had done so strenuously, and in such strong terms, as to cause her to threaten the life of Melville, because he "spak braue and stout langage to the consaill of England." There is a holograph letter of James in the British Museum addressed "To Master Archibald Douglas," October, 1586, urging his best endeavours in the same cause. "Reserve up youre self na langer in the earnist dealing for my mother, for ye have done it to long, and thinke not that any youre travellis can do goode if hir lyfe be taikin, for then adieu with my dealing with thaim that are the speciall instrumentis thairrof, and thairfore gif ye looke for the continuance of my favoure towartis you, spaire na painis nor plainnes in this cace, bot reid my letter wrettin to Williame Keith, and conforme youre self quhollie to the contentis thairrof, and in this request lett me reape the fruttis of youre great credit thaire ather now or nener. Faerwell."

With Queen Elizabeth the applications of James were of little avail, for her emissaries had so completely torn Scotland with dissensions, that she knew he was unable to bring forward the only argument that could have influenced her, by marching an army into England. Her factions in Scotland were become more numerous and more virulent, from their being mixed up with religion and supported by the clergy. Of this nothing affords a stronger illustration than that the whole clergy, with the exception of the King's own Chaplains, and one other clergyman, refused to offer up the humane and merely charitable prayer, "That it might please God to illuminate Mary with the light of his truth, and save her



from the apparent danger with which she was threatened." The council having obtained the sentence of death, " they gaif the Quen warnyng a nycht of before to prepaire hir for God. Quhilk sehort warnyng sehe tok very patiently." But here let the curtain drop upon as foul a murder as ever disgraced the page of history, and an unmatched example of perfidy, treachery, and dissimulation on the part of Elizabeth!

In 1588 the marriage of James with the Princess of Denmark was revived and again counteracted by the plans of Elizabeth. The ambassadors had scarcely sailed for Denmark when she started a new match for him with the Princess of Navarre, through the medium of Monsieur Bartas, and some delay having occurred in consequence of an error in the commission of the ambassadors, " the K. of Denmark thocht nathing of ther commission. bot feesles dealing and dryuyng of tym and faire langage, without any power to conclud." In the meantime the eldest daughter married the Duke of Brunswick, but matters having been explained to the satisfaction of the king, he expressed his wish that James should marry his second daughter, and the ambassadors returned with her picture; and almost at the same time the ambassadors arrived from Navarre with the picture of their Princess. During the delays caused by these interferences the King of Denmark died, but so intent was he upon the marriage that he left instructions with his council on the subject. James decided on marrying the Princess Anne of Denmark, and in order to prevent all further interruptions, in June 1589 sent off his ambassadors, the Earl Marshall and others, to carry the business through; but they had a long voyage, by tempestuous and contrary winds, and when they did arrive another defect was discovered in their commission, which forced them to wait until one of their number was sent back to Edinburgh to get it corrected.

The marriage was entered into by proxy in August, and the young Queen sailed for Scotland, but encountered very severe weather, and was driven into Norway, where she was long detained. As every storm in

these days had a cause, so it was easily accounted for by witchcraft, called forth by “a kuff’ or a blaw, quhilk the admyrall of Denmark gaue to ane of the Bailyeis of Copenhoun, whais wyfe consulting with hir associatis in that art, raised the said storm, to be reuengit vpon the said admyrall.” The witches in Scotland also combined with them, and raised continued storms, and many vessels perished in the Frith of Forth. They had nightly meetings and plots matured at Prestonpans, and even in the kirk at North Berwick, where the devil presided in the pulpit, and John Fean or Cunningham, who acted as secretary, called the roll, and gave the witches their instructions. Many a night, it appears from the Criminal Record, they went sailing in seives upon the Frith of Forth—many a black cat, with its claws taken off, was flung into the sea, with incantations,—and the devil himself went rolling over the waves, in shape of a hay-riek. At one of their meetings, held “be nicht in the kirk of Northberwick, wher the deuell, cled in a black gown with a blak hat vpon his head, preachit vnto a gret number of them out of the pulpit, having lyk leicht candelis rond about him,” &c.—“Then dyvers among them enterit in a raisonyng, maruelling that all ther deuellerie culd do no harm to the K. as it did till others dyuers.” The deuell answerit, “Il est vn home de Dieu.” The devil’s “body was hard lik yrn, as they thoecht that handled him: his face was terrible, his noise lyk the bek of an egle, gret bournyng cyn; his handis and legis wer herry, with clawes upon his handis and feit lyk the griffon, and spak with a how voice.” Fean the secretary, and a number of the poor wretches were tried before the Court of Justiciary, and, being convicted, were burned, or “worried at a stake,” (strangled,) conform to the sentence of Court, upon the Castle-hill at Edinburgh.

The King’s patience being worn out at Craigmillar Castle, where he staid during the expectation of the Queen’s arrival, on the 23d October 1589, suddenly announced his determination to go in person for her, by issuing a Proclamation and Declaration, the former stating in part the reasons of

his intention, and containing instructions and power for the conducting the affairs of the country, in case his stay should be prolonged beyond the twenty days he calculated upon to return to Scotland.

The Declaration is a singular document, and particularly interesting, because it was drawn up by himself, and is in his own handwriting.

“ IN RESPECT I knaw that the motioun of my voyage at this tyme wilbe diverslie skansit upoun, the interpreting quhair of may tend alsweill to my grite dishonour as to the wrangous blame of Innocentis, I have thair-upoun bene moved to sett doun this present Declaration with my awne hand, heirby to resolve all gude subjectis : First of all, the causes breiflie that move me to tak this purpos in heid, and nixt in quhat fassioun I resolved myselff thair of. As to the causes, I doubt nocht it is manifestlie knawne to all how far I wes generallie found fault with be all men for the delaying salang of my mariage : the ressonis wer, that I was allane, without fader or moder, bruthir or sister, King of this realme, and air appeirand of England : this my naikatnes maid me to be waik and my Inemyis stark, ane man wes as na man, and the want of hoip of successioun bread disdayne : yea my lang delay bred in the breistis of mony a grite jealousie of my inhabilitie, as gif I wer a barrane stok : Thir ressonis, and innumerable otheris, hourly objected, moved me to haisten the treaty of my mariage : for as to my awne nature, God is my witnes, I could haue abstenit langair nor the weill of my patrie could haue permitted—I am knawne, God be praised, not to be very intemperatly rashe nor conceit in my weelthiest effairis, nather use I to be sa caried away with passioun as I refuse to heir reason : This treaty then being perfyted, and the Quene my bedfallow cuming on hir jorney, how the contrarious wyndis stayed hir, and quhair sho wes drevin, it is mair nor notorious to all men : And that it wes necessarlie concludit be the Esteatis that it behuifit necessarlie to be performed this yeir, I remittit to thame selffis quha concludit the same in the spring, at the Erll Mairshallis directing; the worde then

cuming to me that sho wes stayed frome cuming thugh be the contrarious tempestis of windis, and that hir shippis wer not able to perfyte hir voyage this yeir. thurh the grite hurte thai had ressavet; remembering myselff of hir inhabilitie on the ane part to cum, and of the foirsaid resolution of the Esteatis on the uther, the like quhairof I had oft solempnitlie avowit, I upoun the instant, yea very moment, resolvit to mak possible on my part that quhilk wes impossible on hers. The place that I resolvit this in wes Craigmillair, not ane of the haill Counsall being present ther: And as I take this resolution onlie of myselff, as I am a trew Prince, sa advised with myselff onlie quhat way to follow furth the same: Quhairupoun I thoct first tō haue had the cullour of the Erll Bothuillis parting, quhome first I employed to haue maid this voyage, alsweill in respect of his office, as likewise the rest of the Counsall being absent all that haill day; efter I come to Edinburgh, the Chancellair and the Justice Clerk being yit unreturned oute of Lauder, and the haill rest of the Officiaris of Estate being all at ther awne houssis, the Clerk of Register onlie excepted. Bot fra I saw this voyage impossible to be perfyted be the Erll Bothuill, in respect of the coistis he had bestowed upoun the preparatiounis of my marriage, quhairby he wes unable to mak it with sic expeditioun and honnour as the estate of that affair and his persone did require, I wes then forceid to seik sum other way, and to abyde the Counsallis assembling; quha being convenient, fand sic difficulties in reiking out a nowmer of shippis for hir convey, for sa I gaif it oute quha suld be the personis of the Ambassade, as I wes compelled (to mak thame the mair eirnist) to avow in grite vehemencie, that gif thay could be gottin na other to gang, I suld ga myselff allane, gif it wer bot in ane ship: Bot gif all men (said I) had bene alsweill willit as become thame, I neidit nocht be in that strait. This speiches moved the Chancellair upoun three respectis to mak his offir of going: first, taking these speiches of evill will unto him, because all men

knawis how he hes bene this lang tyme sklanderit for over grite slawnes in the mater of my mariage; nixt, his zeale to my service, seing me sa eirnist; and last, the feir he had that I suld have performed my speiches, giff na better culd have bene. Fra the tyme of the making of this offer, I have evir kepit my intentionn of my going als clois as possible I could frome all men, becaus I thoct ay it was aneuch for me to putt my fute in the schip, quhen all thinges wer redy, without speiring of furthir, as I kepit it generallie clois fra all men: sa I say upoun my honnour, I kepit it sa frome the Chancellair, as I was nevir wount to do ony secreitis of my wechtyest effeiris: twa ressonis moving me thairto, first, becaus I knew that giff I had maid him on the counsaill thairof, he had bene blaneit of putting it in my heid, quhilk had not bene his dewitie, for it becomis na subjectis to giff Princees advise in sic materis: and thairfor remembering quhat unvyous and unjust burding he dalie beiris, for leiding me be the nose, as it wer, to all his appetytis, as giff I wer an unressonable creature, or a bairne that could do nathing of myself, I thoct pitie then, to be the occasionn of the heaping of further unjust sklander upoun his heade. The other reasonn wes, that as I perceaved it wes for staying of me that he maid the offer of his ganging, sa was I assured that upoun knowledge of my ganging he wald ather altogether have stayed himself, or at leist lingered als lang as he could, thinking it over grite a burding to him to undertak my convoy, as I knew, upoun the rumouris of my ganging, he hes said na les to sindrie of his freindis. This far I speik for his parte, alsweill for my awne honnouris saik, that I be not unjustlie sklanderit as ane irresolute asse, quha can do nathing of himself: as also that the honnestie and innocencie of that man be not unjustlie and untrenlie reproched. And as for my pairt, quhat moved me, ye may juge be that quhilk I have abreddy said, besydis the schortenes of the way, the suretie of the passage, being elene of all sandes, foirlendis, or siclike dangeiris, the harboreyis in these partis sa

suir, and na forreyn fleetis resorting upoun these seis. It is my plesure then, that na man grudge or murmur at thir my proceedingis, bot latt every man leave a peaceable and quiet lyffe, without offending of any: and that all man conforme himselff to the directionis in my proclamation quhill my returne, quhilk I promeis salbe, God willing, within the space of twentie dayes, wind and wethir serving: Latt all men assuir thame-selffis that quhasoever contravenis my directionis in my absence, I will think it a sufficient pruiff that he beris na luif in his hairt towardis me: and be the contrair, thais will I onlie have respect to at my returne, that reverenceis my commandiment and will in my absence. Fairweill."

These events are thus described by the author of "The Life of King James the Sext."

"In the moneth of August of the nixt yeir, 1589, Queyne Anne, doghter to Frederic King of Denmare, was marcit in Denmare to King James the 6. of Scotland, be his ambassador the Erle Marshall, wha was directit thair for for that effect.

"In the end of that yeir the tempest of storme bayth be sea and land, was sa vehement that many ships pereishit upoun the sea, sa that the passage for Queyne Anne was verie diffieill to cum in Scotland; and the King abayd daylie fra the moneth of August, luiking for her arryvall, whill, at last, upon the 22 day of October, without lang deliberatioun, he embarkit himself, with his Chancellor Maitland, and certayne utheris of his officiers and courteurs, at the port of Leyth, and saillit to Opsló, where Queyne Anne was attending upoun fayre wother, and litill luiking for his Majesteis cuning to hir at sik a tempestuous tyme of the yeir."

The king appears to have been very expeditious in his movements, for, it was only upon 11th October he issued his letter, declaring his intention tobring home the Queen in Scot's ships, and calling upon the mariners in the Frith of Forth to repair to Leith for the purpose of manning them. The city of Edinburgh readily contributed their aid, and entered into an en-

gagement with “David Hutchesoun, maister and skipper of the ship called the Ayngeell of Kirkealdy,”—“who sall furneis his said ship with all necessars requisit in sic ane voyage, and specially with the number of twenty-foure personis, guid and habill and weill expert maryners, quhair of thair sall be sex at the leist habill and qualifeit to be pylats upoun ony sey-coast of this realme, and with pulder bullat and munitioun in sic number and quantitie as sall effeir for the honour of this burgh.”

The following notice appears in the books of sederunt of the Lords of Council and Session, “The King shippit at Leith to pas to Norrovay on Wadinsday betwix xij and ane houris efter midnight, quhilk was the xxij day of Octoher 1589.”

Sir James Melville, in his Memoirs, says, “Thre vther schippis sailed with his Maieste, wherin was the Justice Clark, Carmychell, the prouest of Lincolowden, Willyem Keith, George Hum, James Sandilandis, and his mester almowser, with all his hynes ordinary seruandis. The wetther was rough aneugh, for it was in the beginning of wynter, bot the last day was sa extream stormy that they wer all in gret danger. Bot his Maestie landit that sam nycht at                      in Noroway, wher the Quen was abyding the wynd.”

The MS. quoted in “the Documents relative to the Reception at Edinburgh of the Kings and Queens of Scotland” adds, “Upon the 28 day of the said moneth of Octoher the Kingis Majestie landit at Slaikray on the coast of Norroway, quhair his Majestie remainiing a great space, went up to Upslo, quhaire the Queine his bedfallow wes for the tyme, and come with great travell, baith upon sea and land, upon the 19 day of November therafter. And immediatlie at his coming past in quietlie with buitres and all to hir hienes. The rest of his company went to his awin ludging, takin aganis his coming. His Majestie myndit to giue the Queine a kiss efter the Scotis fashionioun at meiting, quhilk sho refusit, as not being the forme of hir cuntrie. Efter a few wordis prively spokin betuix his Majestie and hir, thair past familiaritie and kisses.

“ Upon the 23 day of November 1589 the King and Queine wer married in Upslo be Mr. David Lyndsay, minister at Leithe. The Bancket wes maid efter the best forme they could for the tyme.”

The King's intention of returning so soon to Scotland, as held out in his Declaration, was disappointed, for he “ culd not be persnadit to retourn to Scotland that winter, be raisoun of the raging sees and storme that he had susteanit a little of before.

“ The Quen and consaill of Denmark being advertist that his Maieste was to abyd all that winter at \_\_\_\_\_ send and requested him to com to Denmark. Wher he past be land with the Quen his new bryd; and behaued him self honorably and liberally be the way, and at the court of Denmark sa lang as he taried ther.”

A number of other Scots appear to have found their way to Norway besides those who accompanied the King, as above mentioned, and whose conduct led to much inconvenience, as witnesseth Sir James Melville. “ Bot the company that wer with his Maiestic held him in gret fasherie, to agre ther continuall stryf, pryd, and partialites. The Erle Marchall, be raisoun that he was ane ancien erle, and had bene employed in that honorable commission, thoct to have the first place nyxt vnto his Maieste sa lang as he was ther. The chancelair, be raisoun of his office, wald nedis haue the preminence; lykwayes between the constable of Dundee and my L. Dingwall, for the first place; between the chancelar and the Justice Clark. Bot George Hum schot out quyetly Willyem Keith, fra his office of master of the garderob. At lenth the hail wair deuydit into twa factions; the ane for the Erle Marchall and thother for the chanceler, wha was the starker, because the King tok his part. Sa that the chancelair tryumphed, and deuydsd, being yet in Denmark, many refourmations to be maid, and new fourmes and faillions to be set fordwart at his Majesties hamecoming.”

Amidst all these tourmoils incident to royalty, however, the merry monarch had his fun, and he writes Alexander, Lord of Spynie, addressed



“ Mr. Alexander Lyndsay, vice Chalmerlane to oure Soverane Lord,” as follows :

“ Sandie, quhill youre goode happe furneis me sum bettir occasion to recompence youre honest and faithfull service utterid be youre diligente and cairfull attendance upon me, speciallie at this tyme, lett this assure in the inuiolabill worde of youre awin prince and maister, that quhen Godd randeris me in Skotlande I sall irreuocablie and with consent of parliament erect you the temporalitie of murraye in a temporall lordshipp with all honouris thairto apparteining and lett this serue for cure to youre present disease, from the castell of croneburg quhaire we are drinking and dryuing our in the aulde maner.

J. R.”

When the King of Denmark visited King James in 1606, the “ drinking and driving our” was carried on to an extent beyond all precedent. The exercises and amusements of the Kings during the day were, says Howes, the continuator of Stow’s *Chronicle*, “ cyther to hunt, hawke, play at tenis, see wrestling, or the manly play of the English fencers, six of the best being selected, and played three against three with foys, at sundry weapons, according to the manner of fight : there was also the like play betweene a skilful Scot and a Germeane, or running at Tilt,” &c. But as to the drinking part of it in the evening, the King of Denmark appears, from Sir Edward Peyton’s account, to have been a real sandbag, and too much for King James, “ who got so drunk with him at Theobald’s, that he was obliged to be carried to bed.” And Sir John Harrington, in writing to Mr. Secretary Barlow, says, “ I came here (Theobald’s) a day or two before the Danish King came ; and from the day he did come until this time, I have been well nigh overwhelmed with carousal and sports of all kinds. The sports began each day in such a manner and such sorte as well nigh persuaded me of Mahomet’s Paradise. We had women, and indeed wine too of such plenty as would have astonished each sober be-

holder. Our feasts were magnificent, and the two Royal Guests did most lovingly entertain each other at table. I think the Dane hath strangely wrought in our good English Nobles, for those whom I never could get to taste good liquor now follow the fashion and wallow in brutish delights." Sir John makes a great deal of fun in this letter at the expense of his betters, but of course exaggerated. "The Entertainment and show went forward, and most of the Presenters went backward or fell down, wine did so occupy their upper chambers. Now did appear in rich dress Hope, Faith and Charity; Hope did assay to speak, but wine rendered her endeavours so feeble, that she withdrew, and hoped the King would excuse her brevity. Faith was then all alone, for I am certain she was not joyned with Good Works, and left the Court in a staggering condition. Charity came to the King's feet, and seemed to cover the multitude of sins her sisters had committed; in some sorte she made obeysance and brought giftes, but said she would return home again, as there was no gift which Heaven had not already given his Majesty. She then returned to Hope and Faith, who were both sick and spewing in the lower hall." So much for a Danish feast!"

In the meantime great preparations were making at Edinburgh and Leith for receiving the King and Queen in a suitable manner, and amongst others is the following curious specimen of the customs of these days, and the state of his Majesty's finances. The Lord Provost and Magistrates and Council resolved, that "forswamekill as it is requisite for the honour of the toun, that sum honourabill propyne be maid and gevin to the Queynis Grace at hir entrie, and knawand that the toun hes ane Jowell of the Kingis Majesties quich is an taiblett of gold in ane caise with ane dyomond and an emmerawld, lyand in the hands of Alexander Clerk of Balbyrnie, to the toun's behuif, in plege of foure thowsand pund; as alswa understands that his Majestie, for to plesure the toun, is content that thai propyne hir Grace with the said Jowell: Thairfore thai haif thoelit expedient to retein the said Jowell furth of the hands of the said

Alexander Clerk, and he delyverand the samin to gif ane sufficient discharge thairof. And therafter to propyne the samin to his Majestie, and to repose thameselffis upoun his Gracis guid will for the payment of the said sowme, for the quhilk the samen is layet in plege."

Their arrival is thus noticed by David Moysie in his Memoirs:—"His Majestie with the Quenis Grace arryvit at Leithe upone the morne at nicht, being the first of Maij 1590, and remainit in the Kingis work\* theare, till the sext day of the samyn monethe, that the palace of Halyrudhous wes maid redy. They wer met command out of the boit be the Duik of Lenox, Lord Hammiltoun, Erle Bothnell, and a great number of the nobilitie, with sum honest† men of Edinburgh.

"There come with the King and Quenis Majesties, the Admirall of Denmark Calipeir, Monke the Captoone of Elsinburgh, with sundrie utheris noblemen of the realme, and besydis that a xxx or fourtie personis in goldin chenyceis of guid faschioun. The number of the haill trayne wes ij<sup>c</sup>xxiij personis, quhilkis wer all interteined be the King and noblemen of Scotland, and banckotted daylie. They were jm and twa <sup>c</sup> merkis everie day for thier furnishingis during the tyme of thair remaining."

The ceremony of the royal reception was attended with all the state and pageantry usual on such occasions, and has been particularly described in various works at the time, both in prose and verse. This was followed by a coronation, with much feasting, banqueting, hunting and other amusements in different parts of the country.

The King's amusements seem to have been chiefly directed to hunting, riding, "schuting at the buttis," and "playing at cairts." Hunting was his great delight, and in that the Queen occasionally partook, at least in shooting and hawking, but the King's passion for hunting was so strong as

\* The Old Custom House in after times, situate in Berners Street.

† The term used for citizens or corporation men.

to lead him sometimes even to forget affairs of state for it, and his enemies to lampoon and scoff at him; as an illustration of that, may be here noticed a very good piece of wit played off against him after his progress to London. It is told in a letter from Edmond Lascelles to the Earl of Shrewsbury, dated November 7, 1604. "Thear is no newes heare but a reasonable preaty jeast is spoken that happened at Royston. Theare was one of the King's speciall hounds caled Jowler missing one day. The King was much displeased that he was wanted; notwithstanding went a-hunting. The next day, when they weare on the feild, Jowler came in amongst the rest of the hounds; the King was told of him, and was very glad, and loking on him, spied a paper about his neck, and in the paper was writen " Good Mr. Jowler, we pray you speake to the King (for he hears you every day, and so doth he not us) that it will please his Majestie to go back to London, for els the country wilbe undoon: all our provition is spent already, and we are not able to intertayne him longer."

With reference to the Queen's hunting and shooting, several of her letters to the King speak of her deers being preserved, of wishing to see her jersfalcons fly, &c.; and on 1st August 1613 Mr. Chamberlain writes Sir Dudley Carleton:—"The King is in progress, and the Queen gone, or going after. At their last being at Theobald's, which was about a fortnight since, the Queen, shooting a deer, mistook her mark, and killed Jewel, the King's most special and favourite hound: at which he storned exceedingly awhile; but after he knew who did it he was soon pacified, and with much kindness wished her not to be troubled with it, for he should love her never the worse, and the next day sent her a *diamond* worth L.2000 as a legacy from his dead dog."—(*Jewell.*)

In the King's progress to London he hunted at various of the seats he visited, and used to complain when interrupted by the crowd or the persons of high rank and of office who paid their respects to him, that he would have more pleasure in hunting if they would only cease to hunt him. The

Londoners were so anxious to humour his Majesty's love for the chase, that Saville, in his account of the King's progress, says, "From Stamford Hill to London was made a traine with a tame deare, with such twinings and doubles that the hounds could not take it faster than his Majestie proceeded: yet still, by the industrie of the huntsman and the subtiltie of him that made the traine in a full-mouthed crie all the way, neuer farther distant than one close from the highway whereby his Highnesse rid, and for the most part directly against his Majestie, whom, together with the whole companie, had the lee winde from the hounds, to the end they might the better perceue and judge of the vniformitie in the cries."

The King was very fond of archery, in which art, and in golf, he caused his sons the Princes to be practised as soon as they were of suitable age for it. The cards were also much played at by the King and Queen, in which "Sandie Maculloch" seems to have been the favourite companion, and many an entry appears in the treasury accounts for money lost by the King to Sandie, when "seluting at the buttis," and for sums lost both by the King and Queen to him when "playing at the cairtis."

One of the most whimsical amusements of the King is described by Sir Anthony Weldon after his arrival in London:—"After the King supped he would come forth to see pastimes and fooleries, in which Sir Edward Zouch, Sir George Goring, and Sir John Funit were the cheife and Master Fools, (and surely the fooling got them more than any other's wisdom) sometimes presenting David Droman and Archer Armstrong the King's foole, on the back of other fools, to tilt one another till they fell together by the eares; sometimes they performed antick-dances. But Sir John Millicent, (who was never known before) was commended for notable fooling, and was indeed the best *extempore* foole of them all."

These pastimes or fooleries were the taste of the times, and probably an introduction from France, where one of the chief amusements at the solemnization of royal visits, or such like occasions, was a tilting

in boats, where the tilters were continually getting knocked off the high prow into the water by the wooden spears with which they were armed.

Whether the Queen joined in seeing these sports, is not said, but she was particularly fond of all sorts of dancing, of music, and stage representations, and she, with the ladies of her court, and afterwards with the addition of the Prince and Princess, often figured in masques, as they called them, which were got up at a very considerable expense.

Upon this subject Lady Arabella Stuart, in a letter to Earl Shrewsbury, dated from the Queen's Court at Fulston 8th December 1603, after noticing the arrival of a number of ambassadors, says :—" But out of this confusion of imbassages, will you know how we spend our time on the Queen side? Whilst I was at Winchester theare weare certaine child-playes remembered by the fayre Ladies, viz. ' I pray, my Lord, give me a course in your park,'—' Rise, pig, and go,'—' One penny, follow me,' &c. And when I came to Court they were as highly in request as ever cracking of nuts was. So I was by the Mistress of the Revelles not only compelled to play at I know not what, (for till that day I never heard of a play called Fier) but even persuaded by the princely example to play the childe againe. This exercise is mostly used from ten of the elock at night to two or three in the morning; but that day I made one it began at twilight and ended at supper-time. Theare was an interlude, but not so rediculous (rediculous as it was) as my letter, which I heare conclude."

The play upon words which the King continually practised, was also the custom of the time, and if not introduced, was at any rate kept alive by Ben Jonson. Even when the King grieved for the loss of his dog, as is before mentioned, he could not forego the pun of sending the present of a *diamond* as the legacy of his dead dog *Jewel*. At that period this acquirement was a sure step to preferment both at the courts of Elizabeth and of James, and my Lord Herbert, who is described as " the very picture and viva effigies of nobility," is complimented because " he leapes, he

daunces, he singes, he gives counterbusses," &c. "Pun and quibble were then in high vogue, and a man was to expect no preferment in that age, either in church or state, who was not a proficient in that kind of wit." Mr. Toby Mathew, dean of Christ Church, was an adept in that way. He left Durham for a benefice of less income "for lack of *Grace*," as he said, and afterwards became Vice Chancellor of Oxford. A person who had a case before him was very anxious to delay the court for his counsel. "Who is your counsel?" says the Vice Chancellor, "Mr. Leesteed," answers the man; "alas," replied the Vice Chancellor, "no man can stand you in *less steud*."—"No remedy," adds the other, "necessity has no *law*."—"Indeed," quoth he, "no more I think has your Chancellor." A man came in great haste to sign a bond very like to be forfeited, saying, "he would be bound if he might be *taken in*."—"Yes," says the Judge, "I think you will *be taken in*."—"What is your name?"—"Cox," said the party; "Make him room there," said the Chancellor, "let that *Cox come in*." The private history of the court abounds with these, one of which, in verse, is not undeserving of notice, which was given to the King when the infant daughter of Lady Pope was presented to him at Halstead on 25th June 1618, holding in her hand, says Dr. Fuller, "this paper of verses:—

" OF THE LADYE POPE'S DAUGHTER, PRESENTED TO THE KING  
ATT HALSTEED 25TH JUNII 1618.

" Sir, this my litle Mistris here  
Did nere ascend to Peter's chaire,  
Nor anye triple Crowne did weare,  
And yett she is a *Pope*.

Noe benefice she ever solde  
Nor pardon, nor dispenst for golde;  
She scarcely is a quarter olde,  
And yett she is a *Pope*.

Noe King her feete did ever kisse,  
 Nor had worse looke from her then this ;  
 Nor doth she hope  
 To Saint men with a rope ;  
 And yett she is a *Pope*.  
 A female *Pope*, you'll say, a second Joane,  
 But sure this is *Pope Innocent*, or none !"

Proceeding, however, to the subject more immediately connected with these letters, " Quene Anne, oure noble Princes, bure her first sone in the castell of Sterling upon Tyisday the 19th day of Februar (1594.) and (he) was baptisit in Sterling be the naymis of Henrie Frederik, and installit Prince of Carriek."

" The 15 day of August (1596) the Queyne was delyverit of a ladie in Falkland, and baptisit be the nayme of Elizabeth."

" Duc Charlis, the King's sone, was borne the 20th day of November (1600), and was baytesit the 23 of December, and installit Duc of Albanie, Marquise of Ormont, and Erle of Rosse."

The notice of the other children is not called for, the letters now presented being those of the above three, and chiefly during the time of their education. Vast ceremonies and expenses attended the occasions of births and baptisms, of which Sir Dudley Carleton's letter to Mr. Winwood is a true picture, and as afterwards appears in the treasurer's books. " Here is much adoe about the Queen's lying down, and great suit made for offices, of carrying the white staff, holding the back of the chair, door-keeping, cradle-rocking, and such like gossip's tricks, which you should understand much better than I." And Mr. Samuel Calvert writes, " The Queen expects delivery within a month. There is great preparation of nurses, midwives, rockers, and other officers, to the number of forty or more."

The baptism of Prince Henry Frederick was solemnized with the greatest pomp at Stirling Castle, at which ambassadors attended from almost



all the courts of Europe, the particulars of which have been given in a publication of the time. The invitations to the nobility and gentry were signed by the King, and the parties are respectively desired also "to haist in sic quick stuff as ye haif in reddines and may spair to the support of the charges, that the venneson and wyld foull, as it may be haill callour about the day of the solempnitie." There are also preserved in the accounts of the Lords High Treasurers of Scotland a variety of warrants and precepts of payment for furnishings upon this as well as other occasions, obligingly communicated to me by Mr. Macdonald, a member of the Club, and which are given as an appendix to this prefatory notice.

The death of Queen Elizabeth, which took place on the 24th March 1603, led to many important changes. King James had kept up a private correspondence with several persons at the Court of Elizabeth, and amongst these was Lady Scroope, to whom he sent a sapphire ring by Sir James Fullerton, which it was agreed she was to return by a special messenger, as the token by which the King would know that the Queen had certainly expired. Lady Scroope was the sister of Sir Robert Carey, who became himself the messenger, and travelled on horseback with extraordinary speed. The Queen died on Thursday morning, he reached Berwick on Saturday, and the same evening arrived at Holyroodhouse, and thus describes his reception:—

"The King was newly gone to bed by the time I knocked at the Gate. I was quickly let in and carried up to the King's Chamber. I kneeled by him and saluted him by his title of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland. Hee gave mee his hand to kisse, and bade me welcome. After he had long discoursed of the manner of the Queen's sicknesse and of her death, he asked what Letters I had from the Councill? I told him none, and acquainted him how narrowly I escaped from them. And yet I had brought him a blue Ring from a faire Lady that I hoped would give him assurance of the truth that I had reported. He tooke it, and looked upon

it, and said ‘It is enough, I know by this you are a true messenger.’ The Lords of the Council sent off their despatch on 25th March intimating the Queen’s death, and requesting his Majesty’s presence in London.”

The King made great despatch in complying with this call. He was proclaimed at Edinburgh on 31st March, and upon Sunday 3d April went to church, and after sermon addressed the people, who were much moved at his leaving them, and told them that though he was now constrained to do so, he would shortly return and do all he could to serve them. On 5th April the King left Edinburgh, which is thus noticed in Dugdale’s *Time Triumphant*, “let me tell you, by the way, the joy was not so great in England by the English to fetch him as the sorrow was in Scotland of the Scots to leave him, and that was more confounding to their joyes then the rest, the parting betwixt the Queene and him in the open streete, in the full eye of all his subjects, who spent teares in abundance to behold it.”

His departure was so sudden, and his hurry so great, that he had no opportunity of seeing his sons the Princes, and in consequence he wrote to Prince Henry, (who was then in his tenth year) the following letter, the original of which is preserved in the British Museum, Harl. MS. 6986.

“My Sonne, That I see you not before my pairting impute it to this great occasion, quhairin tyme is sa precieuse, but that shall, by Goddis grace, be recompencid by youre eumming to me shortlie, and continuall residence with me ever after; let not this newis make you proude or insolent, a King’s sonne and heire was ye before, and na mair are ye yett; the augmentation that is heirby lyke to fall unto you, is but in caires and heauey burthens; be thairfore merrie but not insolent; keepe a greatnes but *sine fastu*; be resolute, but not willfull; keepe youre kyndnes, but in honorable sorte; choose nane to be your playe fellowis but thaine that are well borne; and, above all things, give never good countenance to any but according as ye shall be informed that they are in estimation with

me; looke upon all Englishemen that shall cum to visite you as upon youre loving subjectis, not with that ceremonie as towardis straingeris, and yett with suche hartines as at this tyme they deserve: this Gentleman quhom this bearare accompanies is worthie and of guide ranke, and nou my familiare servitoure; use him thairfore in a mair hamelie louing sorte nor otheris. I sende you herewith my booke laitlie prentid, studdie and profite in it as ye wolde deserve my blessing, and as thaire can na thing happen unto you quhairof ye will not finde the generall grunde thairin, if not the nerrie particulaire pointe touched, sa mon ye leuell euerie mannis opinions or aduyses unto you as ye finde thaimne agree or disorde with the realis thaire sett down, allowing and following thaire aduyses that agrees with the same, mistrusting and frowning upon theime that aduyses you to the contraire; be diligent and earnist in youre studies, that at your meeting with me, I maye praise you for your progresse in learning. Be obedient to youre maister for youre awin weill, and to procure my thankis, for in reuereneing him ye obeye me and honoure yourself. Fairwell. Your louing Father,

JAMES R.

The expenses of the King's journey to London appears, from an authenticated document to have amounted to L.10,752. The expenses of Queen Elizabeth's funeral, were L.17,498.

The King had given the charge of Prince Henry to the Earl of Mar, which was afterwards the cause of some disquietude between the King and Queen, and incensed her greatly against the Earl. The King's letter bears, "Because in the surety of my son consisteth my surety, and I have concredited to yow the charge of his keeping upon the trust I have of your honesty: this I command you out of my own mouth, being in the company of those I like otherwise, for any charge or necessity that can come from me, you shall not deliver him. And in case God call me at any time, see that

neither for the Queen nor Estates their pleasure, you deliuer him till he be eighteen, and that he command you himself. This from your assured friend, Striveling, 24th July 1595."

In 1603, when Lord Mar accompanied the King to London, the Prince and Princeess were placed under the care of his Countess, with similar instructions. The King had desired the Queen to follow him within twenty days, and the Prince to remain in the meantime at Stirling. The Queen accordingly went there for the Prince, but the Countess refused to deliver him up, which so incensed and distressed the Queen, that she was seized with a fever. The Duke of Lennox was sent from London with a warrant to receive the Prince, and give him to the Queen; but still the Queen was not satisfied, and wrote in very strong terms to the King of the dishonour done to her, and insisted upon public reparation, by the punishment of the Earl of Mar and his servants. The King, in reply, informed her by the messenger "that she would act wisely to forget the resentment she nourished against the Earl, and thank God for the peaceable possession which they had obtained of these kingdoms, which, next to God's goodness, he ascribed to the last negotiation of his Lordship in England." The Queen, however, afforded a specimen of her temper on this occasion, and with the utmost fury replied, "she could rather have wished never to see England than to be obliged for it to the Earl."

Connected with this subject, and showing the continuation of the Queen's bad temper, are the two following letters, which, although printed by Lord Hailes, seem deserving of being here added. The first is a superscribed letter of the King's to the Earl of Mar, Lord High Treasurer of Scotland.

"Right Trusty, and well-beloved Cousin and Counsellor, we greet you right hartely well. Having understood as well by your awin declaration made to the Counsell, which yee desyred should by them be signified unto us as by your owne letter, upon your dewty and allegiance that some of our subjects had an intention to have taken our dearest Son the

Prince, if he had come from Sterling to the Torwood, and considering the same to be a purpose of no little consequence, that it cannot be let pass, but merytyng den tryall and condigne punishment, which cannot be well prosecuted except yee come hither in personne to give us up the names of the persons who should have been of the said consperacy, that we may thereafter proceed in their tryall. It is therefore our will that yee faill not all excuses sette aside to addresse yourself hither in all possible diligence to the effect foresaid; for seeing yee have sette doune the accusation so clearly, wee intend to proceede with no less care in the tryall and punishment thereof.

As for our letter sent by you to our dearest Bed-fellow, although you have done nothing in the not delyvery thereof but according to our direction; yet, since the contents thereof are not of so great consequence as they are particulare and not fitte to come in every man's hands, it is our will that, for the better satisfaction, ye delyver the same to any of the Counsell to be given to her, and disposed upon as she pleaseth, in case she continew in that wilfulness, as she will not heare your credite, nor receive the same from your own handes.

In all other things concerning the transporting of our Sone, yee shall dispose yourself (according as our Cousin the Duke of Lennox will particularly acquaint you) to that which is our leasure, and advise with him carefully upon our honour and his surety, to whose sufficieney we committing the rest, and looking for yourself in all haste, we bid you farewell. From our Palace at Greenwich, the 13th of May 1603."

The following letter to the Queen is without date—it is holograph of the King, and must be the one alluded to in the above letter to the Earlof Mar.

" MY HAIRTE,

" Immediatelie before the resaitte of your lettir I was purposed to have written unto you, and that without any greate occasion except for freeing

myself at your handis from the imputation of seveareness, but now youre lettir has gevin more maitter to wryte, although I take small delyte to meddle in so unpleasant a proces. I wonder that nather your long knowledge of my nature, nor my laite earniste purgation unto you can cure you of that rooted erreure that any living darre speak or inform me in any wayes to your prejudice, or yett that ye can think thaire youre unfrendis that are true-servantis to me. I can say no more but proteste upon the peril of my salvation and damnation, that nather the Erle of Marr nor any flesh living ever informed me that ye was upon any Papish or Spanish course, or that ye hadde any other thouchtes but a wrong conceived opinion that he had more interest in youre Sone, or wolde not deliver him unto you, nather does he farther charge the Noblemen that was with you thaire, but that he was informed that some of thaim thocht by force to have assisted you in the taking my Sonne out of his handis: but as for any other Papiste or forrine practise, by God he doeth not so much as alludge it: thairefore he says he never will presume to accuse them, since it may happen well to importe your offence; and thairfore I say over agane, leave these froward womanlie apprehensions, for, I thank God, I carrie that love and respecte unto you quihich by the law of God and nature I ought to do to my wyfe and mother of my children, but not for that ye are a King's daughter, for quhither ye waire a King's or a cook's daughter ye must be all alike to me, being once my wyfe. For the respect of your honorable birthe and decence I married you, but the love and respecte I now beare you is because that ye are my married wyfe, and so partaker of my honoure as of my other fortunes. I beseeche you excuse my rude plainness in this; for casting up of your birthe is a needlesse impertinent argument to me. God is my witness, I ever preferred you to all my bairnes, much more then to any subjecte; but if you will ever give place to the reports of everie flattering sicophant that will perswade you that when I account well of an honest and wise servant for

his true faithful service to me, that it is to compare or prefere him to you, then will nather ye or I be ever at reste or peace. I have, according to my promise, coppied so much of that plotte quhairof I wrote unto you in my last, as did concern my Sonne and you, quhich herein is inclosed, that ye may see I wrote it not without cause, but I desyre it not to have any Secretarys than your self. As for your dool made concerning it, it is utterlie impertinent at this time, for sic reasons as the bearer will show unto you, quhom I have likewise commandit to impairet dyvers other points unto you, which, for fear of wearieing your eyes with my rugged hande, I have herein omitted praying God, my hairte, to preserve you and all the bairnes, and sende me a blythe meeting with you, and a couple of thaim. Your awin

JAMES."

The Queen almost immediately set off to London with the children, and was afterwards reconciled to the Earl on their arrival at Windsor; an act of Council approved of his conduct, and discharged him from his trust, as no longer necessary, with many thanks and compliments, and various honours were conferred upon him for his services.

Prince Charles was entrusted to the care of the Lord President Fyvie, and was of a very weakly constitution. Sir Robert Carey says in his narrative, "When I was at Norham God put it into my mind to go to Dunfermling to see the King's second son. I found him a very weak child." And upon 30th May 1603 Lord Fyvie writes, "Your Sacred Majesteis maist nobill sone, Duke Chairles continewis (praisit be God) in guid health, guid courage, and loftie minde, althocht 3it weake in bodie, is be-ginnand to speik sum wordis far better as yet off his minde and tongue nor off his bodie and feite. Bot I hope in God he sall be all weill and Prencelie, wordie of your Majestie as his Grace is jugit be all werye like in lineamentis to your Royall person."

Sir Robert Carey adds the following in his memoirs—"The Duke was

past four years old when he was first delivred to my wife: he was not able to go, nor scant stand alone, he was so weak in his joints, and especially his ankles, insomuch as many feared they were out of joint; yet God so blessed him both with health and strength, that he proved daily stronger and stronger. Many a battle my wife had with the King, but she still prevailed. The King was desirous that the string under his tongue should be cut, for he was so long beginning to speak, as he thought he would never have spoke. Then he would have him put in iron boots, to strengthen his sinews and joints: but my wife protested so much against them both, as she got the victory, and the King was fain to yield. My wife had the charge of him from a little past four till he was almost eleven years old, in all which time he daily grew more and more in health and strength, both in body and mind, to the amazement of many that knew his weakness when she first took charge of him."

The King's rule seems to have been to require occasional specimens of his children's progress in their education by letters, (especially about the new year), written in the languages they were studying at the time; and accordingly most of the letters that form the bulk of the facsimiles, are of that description. No one can look on these without satisfaction, although the Prince only tells us, "I learne to decline substantives and adjectives," and the grandson, that "I can say Nominativo hic, hæc, hoc, and all 5 declensions, and a part of pronomen and a part of verbum. I have two horses alive that can goe up my staires, a black horse and a Chesnut horse." Those of the Princess Elizabeth, afterwards Queen of Bohemia, are not less interesting, and those of the Elector become so merely from his having been her husband, for otherwise they are of little importance. In her Italian letters the Princess has successfully imitated the Italian hand, and one of them in particular is quite beautiful both for the hand writing and the eloquence of the style and the language in which her grateful sentiments towards her father are conveyed.



These letters were not passed over by the King as mere matter of form, of which one very good example may be observed in regard to a letter of Prince Henry addressed to the King on 1st January 1603-4, which is certainly a very pretty specimen of his writing, and evinces a most remarkable progress in penmanship from his previous half printed half written one signed Henry Stewart. It did not escape the King's penetration, and his letter of chastisement, which is printed in Nichol's Progresses, will better speak the King's mind than any other words can express.

"My Sonne, I am glad that by youre letter I may persave that ye make some progresse in learning, althoeh I suspecte ye have rather written than dycted it, for I longe to rassaue a letter from you that maye be quhollie yours, as well maitter as forme, as wellformid by youre minde as drawin by youre fingers, for ye maye remember that in my Booke to you I warne you to bewaire with that kynde of witte that maye flye out at the end of youre fingers, not that I comende not a faire hande wrytting, *sed hoc facito illud non omittito*, and the other is *multo magis praeceptum*; but nothing will be impossible for you if ye will onlie remember two rewils, the one *aude semper* in all vertuouse actions; truste a litle more to yoore owin strentth, and awaye with childish bashfullnes *audaces fortuna juvat timidosque repellit*; the other is my old ofte-repeated rewle unto you, quhat ever ye are about *hoc age*. I am also glaide of the discouerie of youre litle counterfytte wenche. I praye God ye maye be my aire in suche discoueries; ye haue ofte hearde me saye that most miraeles nou-a-dayes proues but illusions, and ye maye see by this hou waire Judgis should be in trusting accusations without an exacte tryall, and lykewayes hou easiele people are inducid to truste wonders; lett her be kept fast tell my comyng, and thus God blesse you, my Sonne."

Henry was a Prince of the highest promise; he was the idol of the nation, and his death was received as the announcement of a national misfortune. Various authors have recorded his qualities by histories of his

life, and by lamentations upon his death, and his letters, published and unpublished, are so numerous as to make it endless to allude to them. His studies were various and comprehensive, and his athletic exercises not less so. In some of the last he indulged to excess, and of this Sir Charles Cornwallis, in "A Discourse of the Most Illustrious Prince Henry, written in 1626," pointedly complains. "His other exercises were dancing, leaping, and, in times of yeare fit for it, learning to swimme, at sometimes walking fast and farre, to accustome and enable himselfe to make a long march when time should require it; but most of all at Tennis play, wherein, to speake the truth, which in all things I especially affect, he neither observed moderation nor what appertained to his dignity and person, continuing oftimes his play for the space of three or foure houres, and the same in his shirt, rather becoming an artesian than a Prince, who in things of that nature are onely to affect comelinesse, or rather a kinde of carelesnesse in shew, to make their activities seeme the more naturall, then a laborious and toiling industry."

In Strutt's sports the following anecdote is told of him. "While the Prince was playing at Goff, his Schoolmaster (whose ferula had likely been in contact with the royal palm) stood talking with another, and marking not his Highness, warning him to stand further off; the Prince, thinking he had gone aside, lifted up his Goff Club to strike the Ball: mean time one standing bye said to him, "Beware that you hit not Master Newton," wherewith he, drawing back his hand, said, "Had I done so I had but paid my debts."

Master Newton was very much esteemed by the Prince, as the following letter, dated Richmond, Jan. 23, 1605-6, shows:—"Sir, Your Majestie commanded me to wryte to you when any fitt occasion were offred, and now hearing that upon the death of the Archbishop of Yorke there are many sutars for preferment I have taken the boldnesse to be a suter also for my Master. Not because I doubt that your Majestie is unmynd-

full of your promesse made at Hampton Court, that if he should stay so long as till the Archbishop were dead, he should have the Deanry of Durham; but to shew the desyre I have to do good to my Master, I have learned, among other good lessons, this out of Pibrac :

Tu ne scaurois d'assez ample salaire  
Recompenser celuy qui t'a soigné  
En ton eufance et qui t'a enseigné  
A bien parler et sur tout à bien faire.

and I know perfytely that my master's hope these two yeeres past hath rested altogether upon the expectation of this Deanry; and so hoping that your Majestie will both accept of my humble sute, and excuse my boldnesse, I kisse your Majesties hands. Your Majestie's most dutifull and obedient sone,

HENRY."

This application could not be resisted, and Master Newton was installed Dean of Durlham on 27th September 1606. Having acquired a fortune he afterwards resigned the Church, and was created a baronet on 2d April 1620.

Another specimen of his kind consideration and zeal for investigation is to be found in a letter to "his dear freind Sir John Harrington in 1609:—My Good Fellow,—I have here sent you certaine matters of anciente sorte, which I gained by searche in a musty vellome booke in my Father's closet, and as it hathe great mentione of youre ancestry, I hope it will not meet your displeasure. It gave me some paines to reade, and some to write also, but I have a pleasure in over-reaching difficult matters. When I see you (and let that be shortlie) you will find me your better at Tennis and Pike. Good Fellow, I write your friend, HENRY. Your Latin Epistle I much esteem, and will at leisure give answer to." The book here alluded to was "An account of the Barons of Harrington alias Havrington."

The two brothers had a strong attachment to each other, of which their letters, published by Birch, Ellis, and others, are the best indications. None of these are in Sir James Balfour's collection, which is confined to those addressed to the King. Two letters from Prince Charles to Prince Henry may be very appropriately given here out of numbers of others which there is pleasure to dwell on if it was not for swelling this introduction to too great an extent with articles that have been already printed. The first of these is probably even earlier than the one of which there is a facsimile given, beginning "Sweet, Sweet Father." They are both signed York, and he was created to that title when he was only four years old. The letter to the King above alluded to was to appearance the first specimen of his penmanship, and cost him so much labour, that the following letter to his brother is only signed by him:—

"Sweet, sweet Brother, I thank you for your Letter, I will keep it better than all my graith; and I will send my pistolles by Maister Newton. I will give anie thing I have to yow, both horss and my bookes, and my pieeces and my cross bowes, or anie thing that you would haive. Good Brother, loove me, and I shall ever loove and serve yow. Your looving Brother to be commanded,

YORK."

The next is entirely his handwriting, and follows various letters about his amusements, horses, dogs, hunting, &c.

"Sir, Pleas your H. I doe keep your haire in breath, (and I have very good sport). I doe wish the King and you might see it. So, longing to see you, I kisse your hand, and rest yours to be commanded,

YORK.

"My Mayde's service to you. To his Hienesse."

The brothers and sister were equally attached to each other, and when the Palsgrave arrived, and the arrangements were proceeding for the marriage of Princess Elizabeth, Prince Henry evinced the utmost kindness upon all oc-

easions, and though then in a dying state, exerted himself over much in his attentions to one whom he wished but never lived to see married to his sister, " Yet was he wonderfully busie in providing and giving order for every thing belonging to his care for his Sister's Marriage, advancing the same by all meanes possible, keeping also his Highnesse the Palsgrave company as much as conveniently he could, together with Count Henrie his Excellencie Grave Maurice his brother whom he also much honoured and esteemed." The Monday of the week in which he died, when intermission of his pain allowed him, he " did rise and put on his cloathis, playing at cards that day and the next also with his brother the Duke of Yorke and Count Henry." On Thursday evening," says Sir Charles Cornwallis, " appeared a fatall signe about two hours or more within the night, bearing the colours and show of a rainbow, which hung directly crosse over Saint James's House. It was first perceived about seven a clocke at night, which I myselfe did see, which divers others looking thereupon with admiration, continuing untill past bed-time, being no more scene. This night was unquiet, and he rested ill."

" To tell you that our Rising Sun is set," writes the Earl of Dorset to Sir Thomas Edmonds (23d November 1612) " ere searee he had shone, and that all our glory lies buried, you know and lament as well as we, and more truly, or else you were not a man and sensible of this Kingdom's loss." He frequently called David! David! but when Sir David Murray came he was unable to speak to him. Mr. Chamberlain writes Sir Dudley Carleton (12th November) " The Lady Elizabeth is much afflicted with this loss, and not without good cause; for he did extraordinarily affect her, and during his sickness enquired after her, and the last words he spake in good sense, they say, were " *Here is my dear sister?* " She was desirous to visit him, and went once or twice in the evening disguised for that purpose, but could not be admitted, because his disease was doubted to be contagious. He meant to have conducted her on

her way into Germany, to the uttermost bounds of the States dominions, which purpose he kept very secret; and it came abroad but since his death."

No less than thirty-two publications came out upon the death of this amiable and accomplished Prince, under all sorts of names, in prose and verse, from the simple Elegy and Lamentation to the "*Lachrymæ Lachrymarum*, or the Spirit of Teares distilled for the on-tymely death of the incomparable Prince, Panaretus."

Prince Charles officiated as chief mourner, and the obsequies were attended by "Prince Frederick, Count Palatine of the Rhein," (as he was now called) "Count Henry de Nassaw," and all their attendants.

Time would not stop, and the Palsgrave could not tarry, therefore the arrangements for the marriage of the Princess Elizabeth followed very shortly. The Queen had been, at first, very averse to the match, although it was fixed that the Palsgrave was soon to be made King of Bohemia. Amidst the gossip of the day "an idle story asserts that she used to call her daughter, in disdain of so inferior an alliance, "Goody Palsgrave." However the Queen's opinion underwent a great change, for, according to a letter in Birch's MSS. "the Queen doth discover her liking of this match over all others; and for the more honouring of it she exceedeth the King in new liveries that she giveth to her servants, and caresseth the Palsgrave whensoever he cometh to her, as if he were her own son." Mr. Chamberlain writes his opinion on the subject to Mrs. Alice Carleton. "On Tuesday I took occasion to go to Court because I had never seen the Palsgrave, nor the Lady Elizabeth near hand for a long time. I had my full view of them both, but will not tell you all I think, but only this, that he owes his Mistress nothing if he were a King's son, as she is a King's Daughter. The worst is, methinks he is much too young and small-timbered to undertake such a task."

Great spectacles, fireworks, with numerous masks, public feasts and

rejoicings preceded and followed the solemnity of the marriage, which are described in eleven publications of the time. The bride and bridegroom after the ceremony proceeded to dine in state at the new banqueting house, with the prince, the ambassadors, and all the lords and ladies: "and then fell to dancing, masking, and revelling, according to the custome of such assemblies, which continued all the day, and part of the night in great pleasure." And it appears that "the ringers of St. Margaret's were paid 2s. 6d. at the Lady Elizabeth her Grace's marriage." Her portion paid to the Palsgrave was L.40,000, and the expense, including her transport to Flushing was L.53,294. Of this there was no less than L.4800 "paid to the treasurer of the Navie, for the Navall fight performed on the Thames, and L.2880 for the fireworks on the Thames."

Picnics have been claimed as a recent introduction, but these would appear to have been in ordinary practice during the reign of King James. One of these is described in a letter by Sir Philip Manwaring from Newmarket to the Earl of Arundel:—"The Prince his birth-day hath beene solemnized heere by those few Marquises and Lords which found themselves heere; and to supplie the want of the Lords, Knights and Squires were admitted to a consultation, wherein it was resolved that such a number should meate at Gameges, and bring every man his dish of meate. It was left to their owne choyces what to bring; some strove to be substantiall, some curios, and some extravagant. Sir George Goring's invention bore away the bell; and that was foure huge brawny piggs, pipeinge hott, bitted and harnised with ropes of sarsiges, all tyed to a monstrous bag-pudding."

Neither the King nor the Queen appear to have been at this party, though the humour of it accords very much with the Queen's taste. She used to go to see the bears and lions baited in the tower, with the Prince, the Duke of Brunswick, and others, whether the King was present or not; and the King, who, by the bye introduced horse-racing into England also

used occasionally to attend the cock-pit, for all these sort of things received his countenance.

Amidst all her gaities the Queen never lost sight of her own interest, and other specimens of her temper, than that she exhibited against the Earl of Mar, occasionally occur. James was always attentive to her, and sometimes gave her pretty pointed lectures about checking her temper, and the jealousies she was seized with against the most faithful of his servants, in viewing any particular attention paid to them by the King as indicating a preference to herself. James had recourse to a very effectual remedy, as appears by the pen of Archbishop Abbot, who says, "King James had a fashion that he would never admit any to nearness about himself, but such ane one as the Queen should commend unto him, and make some suit on his behalf; that if the Queen afterwards being ill-treated, should complain of this dear one, he might make his answer: 'It is long of yourself, for you were the party that commended him unto me.' Our old Master took delight in things of this nature."

When on his progress to London from Edinburgh, he wrote the Privy Council, 12 April, 1603: "As we do intend to bring into this Realme as soone as possibly we can, both the Queene our Wyfe, and our two elder Children, which be able to abyde the travaill, we must recommend to your consideration the sending hither of such Jewells and other furnytüre, which did appertaine to the late Queene, as you shall thinke to be meet for her estate: and also coaches, horses, litters, and whatsoever els you shall thinke meet." And in another letter from Topeliff, on 15 April, he says: "Touching the Jewells to be sent for our Wyfe, our meaning is not to have any of the principall Jewells of State to be sent so soone nor so farre of, but only such as by the opynion of the Ladyes attendant about the late Queene, our Syster, you shall fynde to be meet for the ordinarie appareling and ornament of her; the rest may come after, when shee shall be nearer hand."



One of the Queen's letters acknowledges the receipt of jewells before leaving Scotland.

Immediately upon Queen Ann's arrival at Edinburgh, " Upone the xij day of Majj, the Admirall, accompanied with sundrie Denssis, passed to Falkland, Dumfermling, and Linlithgow, to tak seasing of the thrie lordschipis for the Quenis dowrie," and no sooner did she reach London than the subject was also taken into consideration, for, Sir Thomas Edmonds writes: " The Queene's joynture is nowe also passing, w<sup>ch</sup>, as I understand, amounteth in land to the vallue of L.5000 yearelie, w<sup>ch</sup> is sayd to be as much, or rather more than hath been grawnted to anie former Kinges Wief. and yett it is meant to enlarge the same pentions and other commendams." And Mr. Crewe writes—" There is a joynture now agreed upon hear for the Queene, ready for the seale, of L.5000 land by yeare of ould rented Crown land, chosen by her Auditor and Officers in . . . . . advantageable land for her with little exception: and a provision in the booke inabling her to make leases for 21 yeares; and this joynture to be confirmed at the next Parliament." Lodge, by way of comparison, has given the particulars of " The jointure of Queen Katherine, daughter of Spain, wife to Henry the Eighth, King of England," and the following memoranda from a rough copy in the hand-writing of Lord Cecil:—

"The jointure between James, K. of Scotland, and Cicely, d. to Ed. IV.. —Dutchy of Rochsey,—Erle of Carvill.—The K. gave with his daughter 20,000 marks.

"Q. Marie's jointure with Phi. K. of Spain, was 60,000 livres of France. (Every livre is 20 stivers, every stiver is a peny; 40 gros to the pound.)

"Ch. K. of Sp. Emp., and Mary, daghter to K. Henry VII. He gave 250,000.

"Charles the VI. had a wyfe called Isabell, who had for her dower 12,000 franks.

"Catherin wyfe to H. the V<sup>th</sup> had but 10,000 pownds Tournois."

The amount was considered satisfactory at the time it was granted, but afterwards Sir Ralph Winwood, dated London, February 13, writes Mr. Chamberlain: "She (the Queen) hath been somewhat melancholy of late, about her joynture that was not fully to her liking; whereupon, to give her contentment, there is L.300 a-year added to it out of the Customes, with a donative of L.20,000 to pay her debts.

Ann entered very readily into King James' whims, and various of her letters regard hunting. She says in one of those now given in facsimile: "I am glayd of soe good appearance of my roes ofspring." In another: "My heart, I desyre your Matie to pardon that I haue not answered your Matie sooner vpon your letters, because I would knowe the truth of the park of Ottelands, as I vnderstand there is niere fortie grossi beastiami of diuers kindes that deuours my deere, as I wyll tell your Matie at mieting." And in a third: "My heart, I craue pardon that I haue not sooner answered your M. letter, you shall not feare the paine in my fingers, you shall finde them will enough for you when you come home. I think it long to see my gerfaulkon flie, which I hope to see when I shall haue the honore to kisse your M. handes."

Her great delight was performing in masks and balls with her family and favourite attendants, although circumstances and dress were sometimes whispered about court to be "too much courtezan-like for a Queen." The following letter to the King displays a good deal of humour, and if I am right in the parties and occurrence to which it alludes, (of which I have not the least doubt, as I shall immediately shew,) it is evident she enjoyed a little light talk. The letter is without date, and is one of those of which a facsimile is given.

The Queen writes the King, "Your Maiesteis letter was wellcome to me. I haue bin as glad of the faire weather as yourself, and the last parte of your letter yow have guessed right, that I wold laugh—Who wold not

laugh—both at the persons and the subject, but more at so well a chosen Merenrie betweene Mars and Venus? You knowe that women can hardly keepe counsell. I humbly desire your M. to tell me how it is possible that I should keepe this secret, that haue alreadie tolde it, and shall tell it to as manie as I speake with, and if I were a poete I wold make a song of it, and sing it to the tune of Three fooles well mett.”

This letter must have been written in September 1603, and certainly alludes to the Earl of Nottingham, the Lord High Admiral, and the Lady Margaret Stuart as the Mars and Venus, and the King as the Mercury, who took a great interest in these parties. This marriage afforded a great deal of amusement at Court, and was the theme of many of the letters from persons about Court to their friends at a distance. Thus Lady Arabella Stuart writes the Earl of Shrewsbury on 16th September 1603. “ My Lo. Admirall is returned from the Prince and Princesse, and either is or wilbe my cousin before ineredulous you will beleve such incongruities in a Councellour as love maketh no miracles in his subjectes of what degree or age whatsoever.”

On 11th September 1603, Sir Thomas Edmonds writes the Earl of Shrewsbury, “ Since the tyme that yor L. left us we have whollie spent our tyme in that exercise, (hunting is alluded to) but the Queene remayned at Basing till the King’s coming hither, and hath as well entertayned herself with good dansing, which hath brought forth the effectes of a marriage betweene my Lord Admirall and the Lady Margaret Stuart.”

This also gives the probable date and place of the letter to the King, wherein she turns the tables on his Majesty—“As for the blame you charge me with, of lasie writing, I think it rather rests on your self, because you be as sloe in writing as my self,” and adds, “ I can write of no mirth but of practise of tilting, of riding, of drumming, and of musike, which is all wherewith I am not a little pleased.”

The marriage had not then been known, otherwise it would have been

too good a joke for her Majesty not to notice. Lord Cecil, however, writes Earl Shrewsbury: "the Earl of Nottingham hath begonn y<sup>e</sup> Union. for he hath married the Lady Margett Stuart and came up y<sup>e</sup> morning after to tell y<sup>e</sup> K. he had wedded his Cosen." And on 24th September 1603 the Earl Worcester also writes the Earl of Shrewsbury. "And now my good Lord, you shall not thinke butt that wee have gallants of 70 yeres that in one night cowlde dance himself into a fayr Ladye's favor, for my Lord Admirall is marryed, and greatly bostethe of his acts the first nyght; but the next day he was sike of the ague, but now howlds out very well, saving that my Lady singethe the greatest part of the nyght, whether to bring him asleepe or to keepe him awake. I leave to your Lo. judgement, that ar cuningger then I in those matters."

Another marriage of two favorites, that of Sir Philip Herbert with the Lady Susan Vere, engaged the particular attention of the Court. It took place on St. John's day, the new year 1604-5, and the Queen's Mask was given on Twelfth-night, in which the Queen and her attendants performed, and for which £3000 had been advanced by the Exchequer.

Although it is evident this was not the "three fools well met," alluded to in the Queen's letter, yet the account of it, and the Mask, as extracted from a letter of Sir Dudley Carleton to Mr. Winwood, deserves to be added. He writes in the beginning of January 1604-5, "On St. John's day we had the marriage of Sir Philip Herbert and the Lady Susan performed at Whitehall with all the honour could be done a great favourite. The Court was great, and for that day, put on the best bravery. The Prince and Duke of Holst led the bride to church; the Queen followed her from thence. The King gave her; and she, in her tresses and trinkets, bridled and bridled it so handsomely, and indeed became herself so well, that the King said "if he were unmarried he would not give her, but keep her himself." The marriage dinner was kept in the great chamber, where the Prince and the Duke of Holst, and the great Lords and Ladies

accompanied the bride. The ambassador of Venice was the only bidden guest of strangers, and he had a place above the Duke of Holst, which the Duke took not well. But after dinner he was as little pleased himself, for, being brought into the closet to retire himself, he was then suffered to walk out his supper unthought of. At night there was a Mask in the hall, which, for conceit and fashion was suitable to the occasion. The actors were the Earl of Pembroke, the Lord Willoughby, Sir Samuel Hays, Sir Thomas Germain, Sir Robert Carey, Sir John Lee, Sir Richard Preston, and Sir Thomas Bager. There was no small loss that night of chaines and jewells, and many great Ladies were made shorter by the skirts, and were very well served that they could keep out no better. The presents of plate and other things given by the noblemen were valued at L.2500; but that which made it a good marriage was a gift of the King's of L.500 land for the bride's jointure. They were lodged in the Council Chamber, where the King, in his shirt and night-gown, gave them a *re-reille matin* before they were up, and *spent a good time in or upon the bed*, chuse which you will believe. No ceremony was omitted of bride-cakes, points, garters, and gloves, which have been ever since the livery of the Court; and at night there was sewing into the sheet, casting off the bride's left hose, with many other petty sorceries.

New-year's day passed without any solemnity, and the exorbitant Gifts that were wont to be used at that time are so far laid by, that the accustomed present of the purse and gold was hard to be had without asking. The next day the King plaid in the Presence; and as good or ill luck seldom comes alone, the Bridegroom that threw for the king had the good fortune to win L.1000, which he had for his pains: the greatest part was lost by my lord of Cranborne.

On Twelfth-day we had the Creation of Duke Charles, now Duke of York. The interim was entertained with making Knights of the Bath which was three days' work. They were Eleven in number, besides the

little Duke, all of the King's choice. The solemnity of the Creation was kept in the Hall, where first the Duke was brought in, accompanied with his Knights; then carried out againe, and brought back by Earles in their Robes of the Garter. My Lord Admiral bare him, two others went as Supporters, and six marched before with the ornaments. The patent was read by my Lord Cranborne, and drawn in most eloquent law Latin by Mr. Attorney; but so we have a Duke of York in title but not in substance.

“ There was a publick dinner in the Great chamber, where there was one table for the Duke and his Earls assistants, another for his fellow Knights of the Bath.

“ At night we had the Queen's Maske in the Banquetting house, or rather her Pagent. There was a great engine at the lower end of the room, which had motion, and in it were the images of sea-horses, with other terrible fishes, which were ridden by the Moors; the indecorum was, that there was all fish and no water.

“ At the further end was a great shell in the form of a skallop, wherein were four seats: on the lowest sat the Queen, with my Lady Bedford, on the rest were placed the Ladies Suffolk, Darby, Rich. Effingham, Ann Herbert, Susan Herbert, Elizabeth Howard, Walsingham and Bevil. Their apparell was rich, but too light and curtezan-like for such great ones. Instead of vizzards, their faces and arms up to their elbows were painted black, which was disguise sufficient, for they were hard to be known: but it became them nothing so well as their own red and white, and you cannot imagine a more ugly sight then *a troop of lean-checked Moors*. The Spanish and Venetian ambassadors were both present, and sate by the King in state: at which Monsieur Beaumont quarrels so extreemly, that he saith the whole Court is Spanish. But by his favour he should fall out with none but himself, for they were all indifferently invited to come as private men to a private sport; which he refusing, the Spanish ambassa-

dor willingly accepted, and being there, seeing no cause to the contrary, he put off *Don Tavis* and took upon him *El Senor Embarradour*, wherein he outstript *our little Monsieur*. He was privately at the first Mask, and sat amongst his men disguised; at this he was taken out to dance, and footed it like a lusty old gallant with his country-woman. He took out the Queen, and forgot not to kiss her hand, though there was danger it would have left a mark on his lips. The night's work was concluded with a Banquet in the Great chamber, which was so furiously assaulted, that down went table and tresses before one bit was touched! They say the Duke of Holst will come upon us with an after-reckoning, and that we shall see him on Candlemas-night in a Mask, as he hath shewed himself a lusty reveller all this Christmas."

The King, when on a visit to Lord St. John, at Bletsoe, 5th August 1608, writes the following extraordinary letter, partly in cipher, to the newly made Lord Treasurer the Earl of Salisbury. The original is in the British Museum, and begins in the usual familiar way in which both the King and Queen used to address him:—"MY LITTIL BEAGILL, Ye and youre fellowis thaire are so proude non that ye have gottin the gyding againe of a Feminine Courte in the olde fashion, as I know not hon to deale with you: ye sitte at youre ease and directis all; the newis from all the pairtis of the worlde comes to you in youre chamber, the King's owin resolutions dependis upon youre posting dispatches, and quhen ye list, ye can (sitting on youre bedde-sydes) with one call or quhisling in youre fist, make him to poste nicte and daye till he come to youre presence. Uell, I know *Suffoke is married*, and hath also his handis full non in harbouring that great littell proude man that comes in his chaire; but for youre pairt, maister 10. qho is wanton and uyfeles, I can not but be ialous of youre greatnes with my uyfe; but most of all ame I suspicious of 3, quho is so laitelie fallen in acquaintance with my uyfe; for besydes that the verrie number of 3 is uell liked of by uemen, his face is

so amiabill as it is able to intyse, and his fortune hath ever bene to be great with Sho-saintis; but his pairte is foule in this, that never having taken a uife to himself in his youth, he cannot nou be content with his graye haire to forbear and other manniss uife. But for expiation of this sinne, I hoape that ye have all three with the rest of yourre societie, taken this daye ane eucharistike cuppe of thankefulnes for the occasion, quibiche fell out at a time quhen ye durst not avou me. And heir hath beene this daye kept the Feaste of King James' deliverie at *Saint Johnstoune* in *S<sup>t</sup> Jon's house*. All other maitters I referre to the old knave the bearar's reporte. And so faire ye uell."

Whether the King was in joke or earnest is not easy to ascertain, but if the Laird of Dundas had an opinion to give, he probably would have favoured the last, notwithstanding of the lady being so coy to James at the time he past in quietlie with buites and all to her at Upslo, "and myndet to give the Queine a kiss, quhilk she refusit." The *causa scientia* of Dundas occurred when he was in attendance upon the King and Queen in the Palace at Linlithgow, and really will not tell in print. Suffice it to say, that meeting a female in a dark stair, which was the private access to the King's chamber, something took place that his risible qualities had not been able to subdue by the time he entered, but that the King observed it, and insisted to know the cause and partake in the joke. The laird, thus compelled, told his story, during which both laughed immoderately, but at the concluding description "Our own Ann, by the living God," exclaimed the King, "Dundas, we must have no more of you by that stair again."

All these, however, may be mere jest, for she was at all times attentive to James, and when he had a fall from his horse hunting, or was ill and at a distance, various of her letters show anxiety about him, and a desire to come to visit him. These stories, had there been real impropriety in them, would have prevented Arthur Wilson from giving her the following



character.—“ She was in her great condition a good woman, not tempted from that height she stood on to embroil her spirit much with things below her, as some busic-bodies do: only giving herself content in her own house, with such recreations as might not make time tedious to her. And though great persons’ actions are often pried into, and make envy’s mark, yet nothing could be fixed upon her that left any great impression but that she may have engraven upon her monument a character of virtue.”

The prejudices of the English against the Scotch were very great at that time, (as in truth they are at the present day), which gave rise to many very gross and scurrilous publications, quite unworthy of notice: but the following poem, published by Ritson in his *North Country Chorister*, partakes so little of that character, and is withal a fair and clever pasquinade, as to entitle it to notice here.

“ Bonny Scot, we all witness can,  
That England hath made thee a gentleman.

Thy blue bonnet, when thou came hither,  
Could scarce keep out the wind and weather,  
But now it is turned to a hat and feather,  
Thy bonnet is blown the devil knows whither.

Thy shoes on thy feet, when thou camest from plough,  
Were made of the hide of an old Scot’s cow,  
But now they are turned to a rare Spanish leather,  
And decked with roses altogether.

Thy sword at thy —— was a great black blade,  
With a great hasket hilt of iron made,  
But now a long rapier doth hang by his side,  
And huffingly doth this bonny Scot ride.

Bonny Scot, we all witness can,  
That England hath made thee a gentleman.”

The above, though sufficiently pointed, is almost a solitary exception to the discreditable character of the other publications of the day, whose



merit were decided by their extent of grossness and of falsehood. This conduct was not confined to the men, for it was both practised and encouraged by the women, and even by ladies of rank, and about Court, of which Lady Clifford affords a specimen in her Diary 1603, "We all went to Tibbald's to se the King, who used my mother and my aunt very graciouslie; but we all saw a great chaunge between the fashion of the Court as it was now and y<sup>t</sup> in the Queenes, for we were all louzy by sittinge in Sir Thomas Erskine's chamber." Constant quarrels were the consequence, and it was probably one of these that occurred in the Queen's presence, to which she alludes in one of the facsimile letters sent to the King by Sir Roger Aston, wherein she says, "What I haue said to Sr Roger is trew: I could not but think it strange that any about your mat<sup>ie</sup> durst presume to bring neer where your mat<sup>ie</sup> is, on that had offered me such a publicke scorne, for honore gois befor lyfe." And the postscript adds, "I referre the rest to S. Roger."

There is no date, but Sir Dudley Carleton's letter to Sir Thomas Parry, 3d July 1603, probably explains what is alluded to, "Here was some squaring at first between our English and Scottish Lords for lodging, and such other petty quarrels, but all is past over in peace. The Lords of Southampton and Grey the first night the Q. came hither, renewed old quarrels, and fell flatly out in her presence. She was in discourse with L. Southampton touching the L. of Essex action, and wondered, as she said, so many great men did so little for themselves; to which L<sup>d</sup> Southampton answered, that the Q. being made a party ag<sup>st</sup> them, they were forced to yeald; but if that course had not been taken, there was none of theyr private ennemys with whom only their quarrel was that durst have opposed themselves. This being heard by the L. Grey, he would maintain the contrary party durst have done more than they, upon which he had the lie crebled at him. The Q. bad them remember where they were, and soon after sent them to their lodgings, to which they were committed.

with guard upon them. They next day were brought and heard before the Council and condemned to be sent back to the Tower. But soon after the King sent for them, and taking the quarrel upon him, and the wrong and disgrace done to her Majesty, and not exchanged betwixt them, forgave it to make them friends: which was accordingly effected, and they presently set at liberty."

I have found it difficult to confine this introduction to shorter bounds, owing to the vast quantity of curious matter, printed and unprinted, that has come into my view in this investigation; and in order to set limits to it, it becomes necessary to leave out all the correspondence of the King, the Prince Charles, Steenie, and other curious matter connected with the Prince's romantic expedition to Madrid, and his intended marriage with the Infanta, and also the letters between the King and Prince Charles about the right to the Queen's Jewels, &c. In short, I propose to conclude with the King's Progress to Scotland, where, by the introduction of Parish Schools and Parish Registers, he conferred the greatest obligation a country ever lay under to a Sovereign. These were his individual doing, and though they have been the theme of admiration even in the present times, it seems never to have been known to whom the credit of them was due! This introduction will, therefore, close with the 1617: but whilst speaking of the Queen, one other anecdote deserves to be mentioned in justice to her, which occurred in 1618, although it may be considered by the arrangement both out of place and date.

Sir Walter Raleigh presented a petition to the Queen, and it did not pass unattended to by her. His poetical address is of some length, of which the following may be considered sufficient extracts and a fair specimen. In the introductory part,

O had truth power, the guiltlesse could not fall,  
Malice winne glorie, or revenge triumphe,—  
But truth alone can not encounter all.

Mercie is fled to God which mercie made  
 Companion dead, Faith turn'd to pollicye ;  
 Friends know not those who site in Sorrow's shade."

He then makes the following pathetic address :—

" Cold walls, to you I speake, but you are senselesse," &c.

" Then unto whom shall I unfold my wrong,  
 Cast doune my teares, or hold up folded hands ?  
 To Her to whom remorse does most belong.

To Her who is the first, and maye alone  
 Be justly called the Empresse of the Britannes ?  
 Who should haue mercye if a Queen haue none ?

Save those that would haue died for your defence !  
 Save him whose thoughts no treason ever tainted !

The Queen interceded strenuously for mercy, as appears by the following letter to the Marquis of Buckingham, published in Hailes Memorials of James I. It is without date.

" ANNA R.

" My Kind Dog, If I have any power or credit with you, I pray let me haue a trial of it at this time, in dealing sincerely and earnestly with the King, that Sir Walter Raleigh's life may not be called in question. If you do it, so that the success answer my expectation, assure yourself that I will take it extraordinary kindly at your hands ; and rest one that wisheth you well, and desires you to continue still, as you haue been, a true servant to your Master."

The Queen's application was not successful, and Sir Walter was beheaded on 29th October 1618, which Aubrey says " was contrived to be on my Lord Mayor's day, (the day after St. Simon and St. Jude) that the pageants and fine shows might avocate and draw away the people from beholding the Tragedie of the gallantest Worthie that England ever bred."

King James had been strongly impressed with the propriety and advantage of an Union between Scotland and England previous to his succession to the latter kingdom, for it was amongst the first of his thoughts after that event. His desire was, to apply a favourite phrase of his, "most vehement" "to sie thame joyne and coalesce togidder in a sinceir and perfyte vnioun, and as *two turgis bred in ane bellie love ane another, as no moir twa bot ane estate*," as he expresses himself in the following curious letter, addressed to the Lords of the Privy Councill of Scotland, never before printed.

"Right trustie and weil-belouit cosinis and counsellouris, We grete you haitelie wele, whairas it hes now pleisit the gracious goodnes of our God to settle us in peeceable and full possessioun of our right to the inheritance of this crowne, preordinat be his goode providence to fall to us in his dew tyme be blude and lineall descent, and that nixt to the solempnitie and ordour of our coronatioun, it hes bene alwayes oure intent, according to the custome of this land, to conuocat oure three esteatis in parliament, boith for establisheing of oure successioun to this imperiall kingdome, and for accomlisheing of sindrie otheris weeltiest affairis necessair for our estate, and necessair at the inauguratioun of princees heir, whilk nochttheles be the prevailing of this infectiue plague within oure Citie of Lundoun, and the dispersing thair of through a greate parte of this realme, we haif bene forceit to intermitt till now that it hes pleisit God to quenehe it in his mercy, and be removing of that latt to oppin to us agane the oportunitie to prosecute our first intent sasone as possibillie we can, and for that oure equall ryght to boith the crownes mon neidis affect us with an equall cair to boith thair weillis, and that being now joyned togidder and under ane head, as thay haif bene of lang tyme past in ane religioun and language, and ane commoun habitatioun in ane Ile disioinit fra the greate continent of the world. Oure princeelie cair mon be extendit to sie thame joyne and coalesce togidder in a sinceir and perfyte vnioun, and as *two twyns bred in ane bellie, love ane another as no moir twa bot ane estate*.

We haif to this effect affixt a parliament within this realme, to conuene aboute the tuentie day of Marche nixt, whilk for that it sittis vsuallie a moneth at the least, we think it meitest and will desire you most effectually to lett preceptis be directit in our name for conuening of a parliament thair about the tent day of Aprile thairefter, Quhairin it is our expres will that thair be no thing motioned nor treated saulding the mater of the vnioun allanarlie, quhair of the generall mon be first . . . . . and putt through, To the whilk we can not well beleve that ony estate or subiect of that land can with reasoun refuse his . . . . . respecting quhat greatnes it importis to our esteate, quhat honour and reputatioun to our name to haif it affected in oure tyme and quhat greate benefeit and perpetuall peace and tranquillitie it mon neidis carie with it to oure haill kingdomes and dominionis, and nixt vnto the voting of the generall, mon follow the chuseing of oure commissionaris for treating and capitulating vpoun the headis of the said vnioun with pouer onlie to reporte to the nixt parliamentis. Quhilkis Commissionaris for that thay mon be mett with equall number frome this parliament quhair thay mon be first chosin be reasoun of the prioritie of thair conuening, Tharfoir sasone as thay ar nominat yow may expect thair names and styllis to be send to yow befor the day of your conuening, That yow matche thame for your parte with persons of lyke qualitie and rank, whome we desire to be directit to come heir to us for keiping of thair meitingis in our presence, and consulting with our advise in suche difficulteis and doubtis as may occur during that treaty, disposit to attend vpoun that eirand till suche headis be aggreit vpoun be oure advise, as being putt in forme may be presentit as worthie groundis to boith the parliamentis, and for that boith the parliamentis being affixed at ane tyme it is not possible to us to honnour thame both with oure personall and Royall presence, and that we ar informed that both be practise in our darrest moderis tyme of worthie memorie and be the vse and consuetude of other Cristeane Kingdomis the princes absence

at sic tymes hes evir bene supplait be thair commissioun to some speciall nobleman, for representing of thair place and persone induring that solemnitie, and having in our choise preferrit yow oure Chancellir to that effect, as we haif ordanit you oure President, to represent oure chaneeller during the tyme of our said parliament, we mon desire you thairfoir to be cairfull to seeke oute the autient recordis of former parliamentis, and according to the practize you find to haif bene vsed in the lyke, forme your commissioun with warrandis and instructionis necessair for suche ane eir, and send thame heir to be exped and directit bak to you in tyme for the authorising of quhatsomeuir salbe accordit to and voted in that parliament, be this point of the vnioun our fame and reputatioun through the world, oure honnour to be the workair of it in our tyme, and the vnspeakable benefeit that mon redound thairof to this haill Ile, gois so deiplic in oure consait as in the greatest subiect we can putt in our handis, and quhairin our expectatioun is, you will extend your greatest cair to do us most memorable and worthie setuice, Sua to your nixt occasioun We committ you to God, frome oure Honnour of Hamptoun court, this xij of Januair 1604."

The King had very frequently expressed his desire to visit Scotland, and in the course of 1616 that subject became seriously talked of; but there was great difficulty of finding the ways and means of defraying the expenses attendant upon so extensive a Progress, and probably the English jealousy did not incline to its encouragement, as may be fairly concluded from the illiberal and unbecoming insinuations thrown out in the various letters from the English Court and from the officials at the time. *Then*, as *now*, the English had no regard for Scotland, further than as it tended to strengthen or benefit themselves; and *then*, as *now*, all the money that could be drawn out of Scotland was considered a highly proper thing, whilst every penny expended there was accounted so much thrown away.

The King's letter to the Privy Council of Scotland, in contemplation of his intended visit, for which he has (as he descriptively enough calls it) a "*salmonlyke* instinct," I formerly printed in the "Documents relative to the Reception at Edinburgh of the Kings and Queens of Scotland," but still, the following extract from it may be very properly introduced here, in order to connect the arrangements for his visit. In stating his inducements, he says,—“ Wee ar not aschamed to confesse that we have had theise many yeiris a great and naturall longing to see our native soyle and place of our birth and breeding, and this salmonlyke instinct of ours hes restleslie, both when wee wer awake, and manie tymes in our sleip, so stirred up our thoghtis and bended our desyris to make a Journay thither. that wee can never rest satisfied till it sall pleas God that wee may accomplish it; and this we do upoun our honour declair to be the maine and principall motive of our intended Jorney:” and in conclusion he adds,—“ wee pray you to rest assured that our intentionn is to behave our selfe the tyme of our being there, as everie one sall see that our care sall not be wanting to do as muche goode as wee can, and yet so to carie our selfe as our actions salbe accompanied with the applause and heartie consent of all our goode people.” This assurance he most honourably fulfilled, as all who read Lord Dumfermline's letter, which concludes this introduction, must admit.

James wrote various other letters connected with this expedition highly creditable to his feelings, and confirmatory of his regard for Scotland, and his desire to promote a reciprocal kind feeling between the people of both kingdoms. The general purport of these, and in particular his Directions to the Magistrates of Edinburgh, is to recommend the goodly arrangement of all things, because, he says, “ the strangeris and otheris that ar to accompany his Majestie will be so much the more carefull narrowlie to remark upoun and espy the carriage and conversation of the inhabitants of the said Toun, forme of thair interteynment and ludgeing, and gif thair



houses be . . . . and thair bedding and naprie clene and neate, and according as they sall find they will mak reporte outhir to the credite and . . . . or to the reproche and scandall of this Burgh.”

The utmost care was also taken to inculcate upon the minds of the people a spirit of kindly feeling, and a suppression of all former animosities towards the English who might accompany the King. This wish was rigidly and honourably fulfilled by the people of Scotland, notwithstanding of the great and daily provocation received by them; for in place of meeting with a grateful return, the English lampooned them, as inferior people, who had not the courage nor the power to break their heads in return for the insolencies they committed. Amongst these none made himself more prominent than that scullion Sir Anthony Weldon, who thought it great preferment when he rose to be Clerk of the Kitchen, and who, when he acquired greater honours by his appointment to the Board of Green Cloth, accompanied the King to Edinburgh, gave vent to his early acquired language and sentiments in his vituperations against Scotland, which were pretended not to be intended for publication, and yet all he wrote appeared in print, according to his account, from accidental circumstances. This libel upon Scotland was found wrapt up in a record of the Board of Green Cloth, to which he had been promoted, and being ascertained to be his handwriting, “he was deservedly removed from his place, as unworthy to eat his bread, whose birth-right he had defamed.”

The King borrowed £100,000 from the City of London, to pay the expenses of the journey, but the whole expense of the King and his Court during his abode in Scotland was defrayed from the Scottish Treasury, the entire direction of which was under the charge of Sir Gideon Murray, the Treasurer Depute,—“where his Majesty appeared with as much splendour as in England.”

In the contemplation of this expedition, Mr. Charledon writes to Sir

Dudley Carleton, 4th January, 1616-17. "The Queen removed yesterday to Whitehall from Somerset House, where she had lain this fortnight sick of the gout or somewhat else, it being suspected she dreams and aims at a Regency during the King's absence in Scotland." In this project she was disappointed; and by a letter from the same to the same, dated 8th March, 1616-17, we are told—"The King's Journey into Scotland holds on this day se'ennight, though money comes slowly in; and much ado there is and will be to get the £100,000 in this toun. Yet there is much urging, and in the end it must be done, though men be never so much discouraged."

The King entered Scotland on the 13th May, and on the 15th arrived at Seton, the seat of the Earl of Wigton, where he was received with speeches, poems, &c. The King went to the church of Seaton, where a curious sermon was preached to him from as curious a text, *James I. and 6.* "But let him ask in faith, nothing wavering; for he that wavereth is like a wave of the sea, driven with the wind and tossed." The above is not recorded or authenticated in writing, but has been handed down as a church tradition, through which channel I received it, and I could not withhold so characteristic an anecdote.

Upon the 28th May Charles writes the King, in one of the letters given in facsimile,—“I am sorie for nothing but that I cannot be with your Majestie at this tyme both because I would be glad to wait upon you and also to see the Cuntrie whair I was borne and the customes of it.”

The following are the Documents alluded to at p. liii of this introductory notice. The Letters are printed from the originals, the first of which is preserved in the General Register House, the other is taken from Sir James Balfour's Collection in the Advocates' Library, and the Acts from the Registers of the Privy Council of Scotland.

## “ LETTER FROM THE KING TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL OF SCOTLAND.

Nov. 2, 1616.


 A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "James VI". The signature is written in dark ink and features elaborate flourishes, particularly in the initial 'J' and the trailing 'VI'.

“ Righte trustie and righte welbeloued cosen and counsellour And righte trustie and welbeloued counsellouris Wee greett yow well, Whereas it is necessarie for the better establishing of true religion that childrein be catechised and educated in the knowledge of the groundes thereof frome their tender yeares. And whereas manie parentes are so negligent and careles in that point as their childrene being eyther altogether ignorant or careleslie instructed are when they come to age easilie peruerted and drawn to Poperie. It is therefor our pleasour that yee cause make and publishe an aete commaunding all parentes to use the ordinarie meanes of instructing their young childrene to presente thame to their ordinarie pastour at all usuall times of catechising and examination and to bring thame to the bishoppe of the diocese at euerie visitatioun to be tried and confirmed by him, with certification that such parentes as shall negleete these meanes shall pay according to their qualitie a pecuniall summe withoute anie remission, And this recommending to your speciall care, Wee bid yow farewell. At our pallace of Whitehalle the seennde of Nouember 1616.”

“ Act of the Privy Council of Scotland appointing a Scoole to be  
in every parroche, Dec. 10, 1616.

“ Forsameikle as the Kingis Majestie haueing a speciall care and regard that the trew religion be advanceit and establisheit in all the places of this kingdome, and that all his Majesties subjectis especially the youth

be exercised and trayned up in civilitie godlines knowledg and leirning That the vulgar English tounge be universallie plantit and the Irische language which is one of the cheif and principall causis of the continewance of barbaritie and incivilitie amangis the inhabitantis of the Ilis and heylandis, may be abolisheit and removit And quhairas thair is no meane more powerfull to further this his Majesteis princelie regaird and purpois than the establishing of Scooles in the particular paroecheis of this kingdome whair the youth may be taught at the least to wreit and reid and be catechised and instructed in the groundis of religioun. Thairfoir the Kingis Majestie with aduise of the Lordis of his secreit Counsall hes thoicht it necessar and expedient that in euerie parroche of this kingdome whair convenient meanes may be had for interteyning a scoole That a scoole salbe establisheit and a fitt persone appointit to teach the same upoun the expensis of the parrochinaris according to the quantitie and qualitie of the parroche at the sight and be the aduise of the Bishop of the dioecie in his visitatioun Commanding heirby all the Bishoppis within this kingdome That thay and everie ane of thame within thair severall dioecis deale and travell with the parrochinaris of the particular paroecheis within thair saidis dioecis to condescend and agree upone some certane solide and sure course how and by quhat meanes the said scoole may be enterteyned And gif ony difficulteis arryse amongis thame concerning this mater That the said Bishop reporte the same to the saidis Lordis to the effect they may take suche ordour heiranent as they sall think expedient And that letteris be direct to mak publicatioun heirop quhairthrow nane pretend ignorance of the same."

" An Act of the Privy Conneil of Scotland anent the Catechesine  
of Childrene. Dec. 10, 1616.

" Forsameikle as the Kingis Majestie with the aduise of the Lordis of

his Seereit Counsaile hes found it verie necessar and expedient for the better establischeing of the trew religioun that childrene be catechesed and educate in the knowledge of the groundis therof from their tender yeiris And seeing mony parentis ar so earles and negligent in that point as thair childrene being aither altogidder ignorant or eairleslie instructed ar quhen thay come to aige easilie pervertit and drawne to Poperie Thairfore his Majestie with advise foirsaid hes commandit and ordanit and be thir presentis straitlie commandis chairges and ordanes all and sindrie parentes to use the ordinar meanes of instructing thair young childreen, to present them to thair ordinar pastour at all usuall tymes of catechising and examinatioun and to bring thame to the Bischop of the dyocie at everie visitatioun within the parroche to be tryed and confirmed be him under the paynes partieularlie underwritin to be incurrit toties quoties be euerie persone failzeing to present thair children to the Bishop at his visitatioun as said is That is to say be euerie nobilman fourtie pundis be euerie Barone fourty merkis and be euery inferiour persone twenty merkis or lesse according to the meanes [of ilk] persone And that letteris be direct to mak publicatioun heirop that nane pretend ignorance of the same."

" LETTER FROM ALEXANDER EARL OF DUNFERMLING, LORD HIGH CHANCELLAR OF SCOTLAND, ADDRESSED 'TO THE KING HIS MOST SACRED MAJESTY.'

"This yeare (maist Saered Soueraine) almaist now worne to end, hes bene unto this land and kingdome a yeare of jubile and a yeare of singular joye this kingdome being this yeare nocht onlie illustrat as all other yeares be your Royall and famous actiouns, bot also marvelouslie decored and inritchid be your Preneelie and glorious presence and Majestie Hes fur-neist greate confort vigour and strenthe to this haille estaitt all members and pairtis thairof.

“ The particuler successe of speciall actiouns I shall heir breiffie according to my bund deutie and cuistum tuitche unto your Majestie That ye may have a present view and jouissance of the froots of your happie and good gouvernement owir this peopill.

“ The end of the last yare and first entrie to this your Counsall in this Estaitt be your ordonance bestoned on the considerationn and approbationn of certane articles concludit at ane generall assemblee of the kirk keepest at Aberdene in August before Thir speciall Articles war approwin That thair should be ane generall Catechis formed to be universalie teatched to all the youthis in this Countrie That in euerie Parische thair should be ane Schoole and in everie Parische ane register of the naymes of all borne and baltized and of all died.

“ The Marqueis of Huntlie and Erle of Erroll be your sacred Majesties good meanes intreatie argumentis persuasiounns and mediatioun hes bene at last reduced to conformitie in all necessair poynts and articles of relligioun and fullie reconciliat withe the kirk of this kingdome Lykeas your Sacred Majestie hes also agreed the saidis tua nobill men and thair freindis in a particuler perrollus deadlie feade was fallin out amongs thame selfis and lykelye to haue maide great truble betuix thame for slaughter and bloode betuix Laird of Gight Gordoun and ane brother of the Erle of Errolls and some others his freindis.

“ The questioun of bloode, slaughter and all criminall or ciuill actiouns betuix the saidis pairteis being remitted and compromitted to your maist Royall Majesties persoun and arbitrall decretit was be your Highnes maist circumspectlie wyslie and amicable composed and decydit to baithe the pairteis ease and contentment sua that thaj war baithe by your prencelie command before your Counsall in September last broght to full reconciliatioun and amitie.

“ Ane other truble appeirand to haue fallin out betuix the Erle of Perthie and Lord Lewingstoun for questiouns of mairtelis in thair wooddis forrests

and hountings be your sacred Majesties wyse commandement and directionn was submitted to freindis of thair awin and is finalie weell composed.

“ The Erle of Mar ane auld trustie and familiar serwand to your Majestie from your infancie be your prencelie ordonance installed in the full plaice dignitie and administrationn of the office of Threasaurarie in this kingdome with greatte applause and allowance of all.

“ In Januar It pleased your Highnes be your favourabill letter to signifie unto your Counsaill your full resolutionn to honour this Countrie withe your Royall presence, In May efter declairing thairwithe the reasons mowed your Sacred Majestie to this determinationn reasons full of wisdomes lowe and kyndnes to this your native soyle. The letter was found sua woorthie and was sua acceptabill to the haill Counsaill as thair thocht fitt copies of the same sould be dispersed to all schyres and dioceses to make all your good subjects acquent with this your Highnes favourabill disseyngne whilk rejoiced the haintis of all good pepill in the land.

“ Ane Conventioun of the Estaittis was drawin togither onder your Highnes autoritie to mak all due preparatioun for honourabill ressaitt of your Royall persoun and all your nobill companie. The Estaittis maist willinglie granted ane subsidie of Twa hundrethe thousand pundis to supplie the necessair chairgis of sic ane extraordinair and maist honorabill erand.

“ Directionns war gevin for reparatioun of all hie wayes parfytyng of all your Sacred Majesties houssis Palices and Castells, innumeraill craftismen of all sortis entered to all warkis, all be cair and diligence maide readie in due tyme abowe all expectatioun; for the lyke was newir seene in this land of before; greatte ordour tayne for abundance and store of all prouisiouns and viures for horsse or men and for honest ludgings to all your Majesties traine and companies in euirie pairt, where yee war to resort.

“ Your Majesties Chappell in Halyroodhous builde up of new with all ornamentis and due furnitour nicht be requyred in any Royall Chappell and maist magniefiklie dekt and sett furthe.

“Furnitour of silwer wark and Plaitte Tapesserie ritche Beddis and bedding and all sic necessaires for ane Royall house send for be your Sacred Majesties awin directioun and prowdyt in greatte store from all pairtis, whilkis still remaynis in your Wairdroppes and Palices, may serue for many aiges as the same serued your Sacred Majestie at this tyme maist honorablie and plentifullie.

“About the middis of Maij your Hihgnes entered in this kingdome, accompanied withe good number of your Hihgnes Nobilitie Prelatts Officers and Counsallours of Ingland and good number also of Nobill men Officers and Counsallouris of this Estaite, sic as your Majestie had ordoured and commanded to meet yow at Barwicke.

“Your Sacred Majestie honored first My Lord Erle of Hoomes house of Dnglas with your maist gracions presence And nixt the Erle of Vintounns house of Setoun, was in baithe the saidis Nobill mens houssis with all your Nobills, ressaued and intertenyed to thair powar, althoe far onder your dew, yitt to your contentment and all your companies honorablie and magnifiklie.

“Then came your Majestie to your awin Palice of Halyeroodhouse, making your entrie throw your good Toun of Edenburgh, where ye war maiste joyfullie ressaued, and visited that kirk, hard preatching, and was convoyed be the haill toun, in honorabill equippage to your Palice.

“Thair was your Majesties maist ordinair residence Maij Junij and Julij, visitting alwayes be tymes, Fyffe, Angus, Perth, Sterlingschyre, and other pairtis aboutt baithe your awin Palices and Nobill menns houssis in the Countrie, Till in August Your Hihgnes retired be the wast countrie from Glasgow, Paslay, Hammiltoun, Sanquhar, Drumlaynrig, and Lyncluden to Cairleill in Ingland, and from that fordwart to your ordinair Royall saitte at Londoun.

“It wald require a greate volume to recompt the greatte benefitts and commodities baithe the Nationns Ingliche and Scottis, hes had in this your Majesties jorney and sejourne in Scotland; all manifesting your Majesties incomparabill wisdome in that interpryse.



“ Since your Sacred Majestie attayned to the Croun of Ingland thair hes nothing bene done, nor meaned to, could advance and furdre, a perfytte unioun of the twa nationns, sua far as this hes done.

“ Your Majestie had heir in your train and companie a number of Ingliche Prelatts, maist joyse, learned and grave, Nobills that merited justlie the honour and title of nobilitie and wald have kythed sua abowe others, in any einill corner of the world, courtesse, honnorabill, amiable, tractabile, circumspect, ever readie to all woorthie actions, mowed be thair good behaviour all men in Scotland, to honour, reverence, and admire baithe thame and thair vertuis.

“ Lykeas on the other syde be your Majesties prencelie directionns your Counsall in Scotland ordoned all sua, as nayne of your trayne or Court could see or fynd anye thing in this land, might gif him any distaiste, or occasionn of discontentment.

“ Plentie of all to all sorts of men, All used be all possibill ciuilitie, good ordour and discretioun, sua that thaj granted and affermed all, thai fand, where ewir thai war in this land, all the good treatment could be wisched in any good Countrie, and all far from that barbaritie thai war almaist persuadit before did regne in thir northerne pairts. This maide a greате unioun of the haitis, betuix baithe Natiouns, the ane fynding all honour and courtesie sua frilie offered to thame and the others finding all sua weell and thankfullie accepted and sua weill thoct off and acknauledgitt.

“ In all the tyme of your Majesties remayning in this kingdome (a matter maruellous and to be admired) in sua greatte companies, and sua many nobill men and great personages off tua Natiouns conveyned, nenir any actioun, woord or appeirance of any discord variance or offence betuix anye of the Natiouns withe other, for whatsumewir cause, I doubt gill ever the lyke has bene sene, at sic occasionn off sua frequent a meiting of men, Strayngers and onknowen to other.

“ To augment and strenthen this amitie and kyndnes your Majestie maist

wyslie and prencelie admitted sworne on your Priuey Counsall and Counsall of Estaitt in Scotland good numbir of your Nobles Officears and Prelattis off England was heir withe yow in companie, was all maist willinglie ressaued, maide priuey and acquent withe all our proceedings, and alwayes honored to our powars.

“ Your Majestie had thame also all withe yow, In our Counsall house and Sessioun or Souerane Court of Justice in this kingdome, where in your Sacred Majesties presence was syndrie actionns according to our ordinaire formis baithe disputed and decydit, The ordour and fasson whereoff thaj werie weill allowed and commendit, albeit in dyuers poyntis different and disconforme from thairis.

“ In the tyme of your Sacred Majesteis aboade in this kingdome was also ane Parliament haldin in the monethe of Junij, illustrat be greater concourse and nombir of the Nobilitie and all Estaitts, nor hes bene scene before in our aige, ciuillie and weill ordered in all respectis daylie honored be your Highnes Royall Presence, directed and gydit be your wisdom.

“ Many notable good Actis establist in this Parliament, for better ordour of Parliament in all tymes to cum; ffor restauration of the decayed Church estaitt; for maintenance of peace and justice amongs all subjectis, ffor clearing of rightis and tytills and awayding of pleas for all good ordour in the Countrie.

“ And in consideration the tyme was schorte nocht ansuerable to your prencelie yealle and earnest desyre to liue all heir at parfytte ordour; The maist important affairis of your Estaitts baithe at hayme and withe forrayne Princes, drawing yow to England agayne, for remeid to the greatte inconvenient hes bene persawed and heavilie complained on, thir many yeares, off the pouertie of the estaitt of the Ministers of the kirk, Preatchours and Teatehcouris of Goddis holie woord, and Ministers of the sacramentis of our Saluatioun.

“ In your heiche judgement hes this Parliament furneist withe sufficient commissioun the number of 33 mixt of all the Estaitts to conveyne at

certane tymes and to prowye as maist commodiouslie may be, to ewirie kirk sufficient stipend for ane minister, outt of the readdiest of the teyndis of the saidis kirkis; withe reasonable consideratioun of recompence to the possessours of the teyndis; ane Commissionn the maist solemne and best adwysed on, and whilk is hoped shall produce als greatte and goode effectis, as any hes euer bene in this land.

“ At your Majesties going furthe of this Countrie euen on the mairtelis betuix Ingland and Scotland It pleased yow direct command to your Counsall to call all the Landslords and Cheiffis of Clannis or other principall Commanders in the Middleschyles, and make thame all renew the generall band, baith under thair aithe and subscription, for manteyning of the peace, Ansuering for all thair men, tenents, serwandis and dependars, and to enter ewirie ane of thame, as they sall be called in justice. This is the key of all good ordour, and obedience in theese pairtis hes bene preceislie obserwed and put to executioun, be the Counsall in all poyntis, conforme to your prencelie ordonance.

“ In this last Nouember under your Highnes authoritie and withe assistance of Commissioners appoynted be your sacred Majestic did conweyne in the Cittie of St. Androis ane Generall Assemblie of the haill kirk of this kingdome; Agreed amoungs thame on syndrie poyntis and articles, importing to the policie and good ordour in Godds service, and for uniformitie in administratioun of the sacramentis.

“ This same moneth of Nouember war the Commissioners appoynted be the last Parliament to attend on the plantation of the Kirks and prouisiouns for Ministers stipends, conweyned werie ordourlie, and entered to thair warke, proceeds werie weill and circumspectlie in the same, and ar lyke to bring that to good perfectioun.

The haill Cuistums of this kingdome upon syndrie good reasons and respectis wecll weyed and considered be your Officears and Commissioners appoynted for managing of your rentis layed down before your Royall Ma-

jestie and be your Royall command, ar this yeare ondertayne onder your Majesties awin nayme, to be collected on all hazards to your behowe utilitie and proffeiit : And be the directioun of your Highnes Commissioners, wha daylie bestowes sum tyme on the consideratioun of theese affairis ar maist cairfullie attendit upon Wee hope shall turne to naa loise to your coffers in end, will alwayes make your Officears and Counsall privy to the haill estaitt of theese affairis.

“ This yeare hes bene unto your Sacred Majestie glorious, in sua far as it hes furneist unto yow subject to actiouns will be of memorable honour and admiratioun to all posteriteis : hes bene also to this kingdome, happie and fortunat, be the fauour and selhyning of your maist gracious presenee upon ws and be rair and manye good ordours in government. Your Majestie hes broecht in, maid ws to sie and satled amang ws, baith in ciuill and Ecclesiasticall estaitt.

“ I man heir make end, because my Ingyne nor penne is nocht habil to furneische me words I may onywyse esteeme ansuerabill, to the greatte obligationns all this Countrie and Natioun hes, to the honouris fauors and infinit good your Majestie hes done unto ws : Taking thairfore my leive, withe the maist humbill and reuerend kisse of your Royall hand : Wisches unto your Sacred Majestie from the greate King of all, All happiness, grandeur, prosperitie and contentment,

Your maist sacred Majesties maist humbill affectionat and obedient

From Edinburgh 23 December

Subject and Seruitour,

1617.”

DUNFERMLINE.

“ In a word,” as Weldon says in his character of King James, “ he was (take him altogether, and not in peeces) such a king I wish this kingdome have never any worse on the condition, not any better : for he lived in peace, dyed in peace, and left all his kingdomes in a peaceable condition, with his oun motto,

“ BEATI PACIFICI.”

## APPENDIX.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE ACCOUNTS OF THE LORDS HIGH TREASURERS OF  
SCOTLAND, FROM THE YEAR MDXCIII, TO THE YEAR MDCLIII.

*Feb.* 1593. Item be his Majesteis precept to certane pure strangeris  
Vngarianis captives to the Turk ij<sup>c</sup> l.

*Maii* 1594. Item be his Majesteis precept to Helene Lytill his hienes  
awin nureis and to Griffell and Sara Grayis hir dochteris for thair apar-  
ralling agane the baptifme of his hienes darrest sone the Prince  
vj<sup>c</sup> lxxvj l. xiiij s. iiij d.

*Jun.* Item be his hienes precept to David Moyfie depute to my Lord  
Secretare for bying to him of claithis the tyme of the solemnitie of the  
baptifme of his Majesteis darrest sone the Prince ij<sup>c</sup> l.

Item payit for fyve tymmer beddis maid for his Majesteis chalmers  
in the Castell of Striveling togiddler with irne wark thairto agane the  
tyme of the solemmization of the baptifme j<sup>c</sup> l.

*Aug.* Item delyverit be commandiment of his Majestie and speciall  
directioun to Dame Annas Murray Countes of Mar the furnessing follow-  
ing for the use of the Prince agane the tyme of his baptifme.

Item thrie steikis of lane contenand in length xxiiij elnis thrie quar-  
teris &c. &c. lxxxxi l.

Item be his Majesteis command for transporting of the Lyoun fra Haly-  
ruidhous to Striveling and thairfra bak agane &c. &c. ij<sup>c</sup>lvij l. xvj s.

Item payed be the Quenis Majesties missive for the furnitour of *ten greit Deir homdis* appoynted to pas in Denmark ij<sup>e</sup> xxviiij l. xv š. ij d.

Item to James Lennox messinger accompaneit with thrie herauldis and thair coittis displayit and tua trumpetouris passand to the mercat croce of Striveling with letteris chargeing all and fundrie our s<sup>o</sup>verane Lordis leiges of quhait estait qualitie or degrie sa ever thei be of To set apairt thair particular feidis quarrellis and gruges and keip gude peace *during the tyme of the baptisme* as thai tender his Majesteis honour and estimation of thair natye cuntries v l.

Jan. 1595. Item to Elizabeth Monereif *Larender to the Prince* his grace for saip sciffing utheris necessaris and welching of his clathis fra the moneth of Februar 1593 to the moneth of Januar 1595 &c. ij<sup>e</sup> lxxvj l.

Apr. 1596. Item be his Majesteis speciall dire&tioun to ane pure woman callet Jonet Michael being greit with barne in name of almous and lyand at the yett of Halvyrudhous v l.

Nor. Item be the Lordis of Seeret Counfall and Chakkeris ordinaneis &c. agane the tyme of the baptisme of the Princes as followis

Item in the first fourescore thrie elnis and ane half of reid skarlot Loundoun claith to be everie ane of the pages and Lakayis cloik coit and breikis being xviiij perfonis in number viij<sup>e</sup> lxxviiij l.

Item to ane uther boy passand of Edinburgh with clois letteris to the Erle of Rothes Lordis Lindsay Gray Constable of Dundy Lairdis of Balwerie Lundy Eifter and Wester Weymis Torrie and Bonyntoun *for wyld meit and veniesoun to the baptisme of the Princes* and to cum and tak part thair of thame selfis the xxviiij of this instant v l.

Dec. Item to the Violaris Taburrers and Sueschearis at the Princes baptisme conforme to the Lordis of Chekkaris warrand xxx l.

Item be his Majesteis command to ane boy of the laird of Craigiehallis that presentit *ane pacock and paa hen to Barganeis marriage* xx š.

Item conforme to the Lordis ordinance for *ſueſchearis* and ane *pepherare* that playit at Barganeis mariage x ſ.

*Mar.* Item be his Majeſteis ſpeciall directioun out of his awin mouth to four Inglis Violaris in Haliruidhous xxxij ſ.

Item the xxvij day being Sunday to the brode of the kirk dure of Dumfreis iij ſ.

*Apr.* 1597. Item to James Murray wrycht conforme to his Majeſteis precept for tranſporting of xxvij deir that came fra England fra Leyth to the park of Falkland in cairtis l ſ. xix ſ. viij d.

*Jun.* Item in drink fylver to ane man that brocht ſtray berreis to his Majeſtie fra Alloway v ſ.

Item to ane boy paſſand with clois letteris to the Proveſt and Baillies of Dundie and Sanctandris for reiking out twa Barkis to await upoun the King of Denmarkis cuming xxxij ſ. iij d.

*Jul.* Item to William Murray verlot for bying twa pair ilk ſchankis twa beltis and twa dageris to the Prince Grace xxij ſ.

*Jan.* Item the furneſſing following maid to his hienes darreſt ſone the Prince as the particular ſubſcrivit be Sir Patrick Murray of Ganes Maſter of the Prince his gardrop &c. beiris

Item v ell and ane half of blak velvet to be ane coit &c. &c. lxxxvij ſ.

*Sept.* 1598. Item be his hienes ſpeciall command to ane *Inglis ſportour* that come down upoun ane tow *fra the cok of the ſtepill of Edinburgh* xx ſ.

Item to his Majeſteis ſelf twa fyve pund peeces to *play at ſchule the burd.* x ſ.

Item be his Majeſteis ſpeciall directioun to the Sweffouris of Edinburgh that paſt throw the toun for ane of his Majeſteis houndis was tint v ſ.

Item be his hienes precept the furnitour following maid to the uſe of his darreſt bedfallow the tyme of hir birth be the directioun of William Schaw Maſter of Wark &c.

Item for ane cradill to the bairne xvj ſ.

Item for ane tymmer bed to ſet the ſaunc xvij ſ.

- Item for ane chayare to the Maistres nureis iiiij t.  
 Item for the feat of the feit iiiij t.  
 Item foure stuillis to the rokkeris liij s. iiij d.  
 Item to the wrichtis expensis in passing to Dalkeith to set up this  
 wark xl s.  
 Item to the wrichtis ehilder in drinksilver xx s.  
*Maii.* 1599. Item payit to Peter Sanderfoun tailyeour for certane furnitour maid be him to thair Majesteis twa dochteris agane the tyme of the baptisme of *Ladie Margaret* iiij<sup>e</sup> t.  
*Jun.* Item be his Majesteis speciall directioun the furnitour following for the use of his darrest dochter *Ladie Princess Elizabeth*  
 Item sex lane mutchis contenand ane ell and thrie quarteris viij t. xv s.  
 Item for pearlling to put about the samin xxxiiij s.  
*Julij.* Item be command of his Majesteis preceptis the furnitour following for thair Majesteis aucht Laqueyis and ane of the Prince his thair darrest sone  
 Item xlv elnis reid skarlet Londoun clayth to be the saidis Laquayis cloikis cottis and breikis iiij<sup>e</sup> t.  
*Aug.* Item to be ane gowne to Princess Elizabeth v elne and thrie quarteris yallow satine xlvj t.  
*Sept.* Item to ane boy passand of Linlythqw to Falkland to caus *Robein the hounter* meit his Majestie in Stirling with the houndis xx s.  
*Oct.* Item for the use of the Prince nyne elnis of weildaris velvet to be him clok coit and breikis of *colour de roy* jc xx t.  
 Item half ane unce of silver pamentis to be his belt and loupis to his powche and theis of the breikis liij s. iiij d.  
 Item delyverit to his hienes selff to be gevin to the *Inglish Commedianis* xiiij crownes of the sone at iij t. vj s. viij d. the pece xliij t. vj s. viij d.  
*Nov.* Item be his hienes speciall directioun for six elnis and ane half grene Lundoun clayth to cover the Bilyard burde lvij t. x s.



Item be his Majesteis directioun gevin to Sir George Elphingstoun to be delyverit to the *Inglis Commedianis* to by tymber for the preparatioun of ane hous to thair pastyme xlii.

Item to William Forlyth messinger passand to the mercate croce of Edinburgh chairging the eldaris and deaconis of the hail four sessiounis of Edinburgh to annull thair act maid for the discharge of certane *Inglis Commedianis* x š. viij d.

Item to the said William passand with utheris letteris to the said mercat croce and thairefter found of trumpet notefying his Majesteis pleasure to all his liegis that the *Jaidis Commedianis* mycht use thair playis in Edinburgh xxj š. iiij d.

*Dec.* Item lykwayis delyverit be his hienes directioun to Sir George Elphingstoun of Blythifwood Knycht to be distributit *among certane Inglis Commedianis* iij<sup>c</sup>xxxiiij l. vj š. viij d.

Item payit to Alexander Barclay ypothegar for certane oylis vntmentis and emplaisteris delyverit to Johnne Nasmyth chirurgiane for the use of the Princes xxx l. viij š.

*Jan. 1600.* Item for the use of his Majesteis darrest dochter *Princes Elizabeth* thrie elnis of fyne broun spanis freis to be hir a goune xxij l. x š.

Item sewin quarteris cramosie satyn to lay it out upoun and to lyne the syd slevis thair of xv l. xv š.

Item delyverit be commandment of his hienes precept to Sir George Home of Spot Knycht Master of his Majesteis gardrop the Jowellis *for his darrest bed-fallowis New Yeir giftis* this present yeir as followis To wit Ane Jowell with ane gret Emerod set about with dyamontis pryce thair of vj<sup>c</sup> crownis of the sone Ane Jowell contening tuentie nyne dyamontis &c. &c. iij<sup>m</sup>ij<sup>c</sup> xxxiiij l. vj š. viij d.

*Feb.* Item delyverit be commandment of his Majesteis precept to Sir George Home of Spot Knycht Master of the gardrop twa goldin cheinyeis and cheinyie beltis with twa pair of garneffingis bak and foir

To be delyverit as his hienes propyne to the Countes of Sutherland and Maistres of Forbes the day of thair mariage      *j<sup>m</sup>iij<sup>e</sup> xxxiij l. vj s. viij d.*

*Mar.* Item for the pryce of tua pair of silke sehankis to his darrest dochter Princes Elizabeth      *xx l.*

*Apr.* Item the furnessing delyverit to his hienes darrest sone the Prince use as followis

Item for twa bowis ane quaver and ane gilt key thairto      *x l.*

Item for ane dozen of arrowis      *ij l.*

Item ane sehuting ghuf wrocht with velvet and pafmentis of gold      *ij l. x s.*

Item ane quarter of velvet to be tua handis to the saidis bowis and to lyne the brais      *ij l. vj s. viij d.*

Item for ane quarter unce of pafmentis of gold to the hand of the bowis      *xxvj s. viij d.*

Item gevin in drink silver of the foirlaid geir      *xx s.*

Item to his awin purle fix crownis *Inde*      *xx l.*

*July.* Item for the use of *Princes Elizabeth*—ane craip to hir of fyve quarter lang &c.      *x s.*

Item for the use of *Ladie Margaret*—fix quarteris of laine to be hir sex mutches      *vij l. x s.*

Item delyverit to his Majesteis selff to play at the cairtis in the moneth of Februar 1600 the tyme his Majestie wes in the Cunyehous of Edinburgh at the mariages of the Erle of Sutherland and Master of Forbes sex fyve pund peeces being omittit in the preceeding compt      *lxxxij l.*

*Aug.* Item the furnitour following delyuerit for the inbauning of Ladie Margaret secund dochter of Scotland eftir hir deceis And that be the directioun of Mr. Martene Schenes mediciner and Johne Nasmith chirurgiane

Item ten quarteris lain at *ij l. x s.* the eln      *vij l. x s.*

Item sex quarteris small Lining to be a sehew claith      *xxx s.*

Item sex quarteris cramasie spanis taffatie at *vij l. ye eln Inde*      *xij l.*

Item viij ell florence ribbonis xxx š.

Item half ane vnce cramaſie filk xx š.

Item ane kift of leid xijj l. x š.

Item for carrying the ſaid kift frome Edinburgh to Linlythgw xx š.

Item to Alex<sup>r</sup>. Barelay ypothecar for certane oyles vnguentis and medicamentis furniſt be him the tyme of hir diſeaſe and for hir imbauming as his particular compt preſent to ſclaw beiris xij l.

Item furneiſt be Alexander Barelay ypothecar and ſend to Mr. Martene Scheues mediciner to his maieſtie certane drogis medicamentis and uther geir for the uſe of Lady Margaret during the tyme of hir ſeiknes And alſo for ſyne poulderis and vtheris neceſſaris for hir inbowelling As the particular compt Subſcriuit be the ſaid Doct<sup>r</sup> Mairtene producit beris xl l. x š.

*Sept.* Item for the uſe of the Prince—v elnis of purpoure ſating to be him dowblet and breikis of the frenche ſaſchioun xlij l. x š.

Item for twa golf clubbis twa ſtalſis and four rakkettis iijj l.

Item ane half quarter and ane naill velvet to the handis of the rakkettis and club ſchaſtis l š.

Item ane greit Lantroun bowet xx š.

Item ane hat of orange colour lynit with dowbill ſpanis taſſatie and ſtring of gold about the lippis thair of viij l.

Item for the uſe of the Princes Elizabeth—ſewin elnis figorit velvet blak upoun reid to be hir ane gown lix l. x š.

*Nor.* Item to his Maieſties ſelf and gevin out of his awin hand to Jonet Kinloch meidwyff of hir Maieſteis laſt delyverie of hir birth

xxvj l. xij š. iij d.

*Nor.* Item payit for the bedding of the perſones following the tyme of hir Maieſteis birth in Drumfermeling

Item for twa beddis to Doct<sup>r</sup>our Mairtene and his man the ſpace of ane moneth price of ilk bed nichtlie ij š. vj l.

Item payit for twa beddis to Jonet Kinloch and Jerie Boweis wyffe during the ſaid ſpace vj l.

Item for twa beddis to the Maistres and rokker be the space of sex  
oulkis ix l.

Item for a bed to Elizabeth Abererumbie be the said space iiij l.

Item for ane bed to the Dutche woman be the space of ten oulkis viij l. x s.

Item twa beddis nichtlie to the four brodinferis that wrocht hir  
Majesteis bed in Drumfermeling vij l. x s.

Item be his Majesteis speciall command gevin to Johnne Murray for  
bringing the first newis of hir Majesteis delyverie xvi l.

Item to Abraham Abirerumbie saidler for certane extraordinar sadill  
geir maid to serve Monsieur du Ruthanis gentilmenis hacknays that wer  
borrowit to serve thame during thair remaning in this cuntrie viij l. xvij s.

*Dec.* Item for bossis to beir drink to his Majestie at his pastyme in  
the feildis and stringis thairto vj l.

Item gevin to the Herauldís to be cassin furth in signe of larges at the  
baptisme of the Duik of Albanie lxvj l. xij s. iiij d.

Item to Abraham Abirerumby saidler for repairing of her Majesteis  
Litter geir the tyme that the Duke of Albanie wes transportit fra Dum-  
fermling to Halierudhous xij l. iij s. iiij d.

Item for certane sadill geir to the Prince his twa horsis furnisit be the  
said Abraham xj l. iij s.

*Jan.* 1601. Item payit be commandiment of his Majesteis precept to  
*George Heriot goldsmith* for ane Jowell quhairwith his hienes propnyit  
his darrest bedfallow *in ane new yeir gift* j<sup>m</sup> iij<sup>c</sup> xxxiij l.

*Feb.* Item be his Majesteis speciall command to gif in drinksilver to  
ane boy that brocht hame *ane French naig* to the Prince and delyverit to  
Thomas Pott for that effect xxj l. vj s. viij d.

*Mar.* Item payit be his Majesteis command to Williame Mayne bowar  
for twa dosand of speiris for the ring and gluiß xxxvij l.

Item be his Majesteis precept to Helene Creichtoun Maistres' nureis to  
umquhile Ladie Margaret his hienes secund dochter of Scotland to be hir  
ane abulyement as followis &c.

*Maii* Item to Alexander Barclay ypothegar for certane drogis medicamentis and uther geir furniffit for hir Majesteis ufe and hir sone the Duik of Albanie As alſua for certane emplaiſteris oylis and liniamētis for his Majesteis awin perſone the tyme of the hurt of his arme j<sup>c</sup>xxij l. x ſ.

*Junij.* Item nyne elhis and ane half purpoure grograne taſſatie to be the Prince and uther ſtand cloik dowblet and breikis lxxvij l. x ſ.

Item gevin for ane bybill doubill overgilt and for ſtringis thairto x l.

Item to Patrick Creichtoun meſſinger paſſand of Edinburgh with letteris to charge the baillies of Sanquhar to bring to his Maſteſtie *the bigill and his quhelpis* that he wrait for to thame or ellis that thai within thrie dayis enter thair perſonis in waired within the caſtell of Edinburgh under the pane of rebellious vj l. xij ſ. iij d.

Item delyverit to James Murray maſter wricht in tyme of my Lord Lowdonnes erectioun to be ſaittis and ſkaſſellis within the palace of Halierudhous and hundreth daillis xxxij l. vj ſ. viij d.

*Aug.* Item payit to Finlay Tailleur to by ſpeiris for the ryng and glove at his Maſteſtis being in Perth ix l. xij ſ. iij d.

*Sept.* Item the furniſſing following delyverit to Abraham Abercrombie ſaidler for ontred of four ſaidillis quhairof twa of the Scottis ſaſſioun with reid velvet and paſſmentis of gold and ſilver and the uther twa of the Frenche ſaſſioun with marikin and blak velvet fend with the Princeis four naigis to France with Thomas Pott &c.

Item lykwayis payit be the Compter to George Heriot younger goldſmith for his expenſis in paſſing to Londoun to bring hame the copburde that was propnyit to Munfour Vaton Frenche Ambaſſadour as his Maſteſtis warrand direct to that effect to the Lordis Auditours portoris iij<sup>c</sup>xxxij l. vj ſ. viij d.

Item to Johne Purdie Meſſinger paſſand with letteris to the marcat croce of Striviling and thair efter ſound of trumpet commandit that nane ſuld follow his Maſteſtie to the Park to the hunting bot ſa mony as are contenit in the roll under the pane of deid xxj ſ. iij d.

*Dec.* Item the furnitour following deliverit to Alexander Wilfoun  
tailyeour for the use of the Prince

Item threttie ellis finall lynyng to be him farkis at xxxij š. the ell

*Inde* xlvij š.

Item fewin ellis finall plaiding to be wylie coittis at xx š. *Inde* vij š.

Item ane dozen of golf ballis xl š.

Item tua golff elobbis xv š.

Item four pellattis xx š.

Item ij dozen elekan vj š. viij d.

Item ane dozen of staffis xxx š.

Item tua pellok bow stringis xxxij š.

Item tua felhammoy fkinis xxxij š.

Item iij Inglis kames xxiiij š.

Item be his hienes speciall command and directioun the furnitour  
following deliverit to Peter Sanderfoun tailzeour for the cleithing of  
*Princes Elizabeth* as followis

Item four ellis Spanis taffatie to be hir ane gown at viij š. the ell xxxij š.

Item viij ellis plufche to lyne the famin at xij š. the ell lxxxvj š.

Item iij ellis and ane half purpoure ferge thairto at vij š. v š. the ell  
xxv š. vij š. vj d.

Item xvj unce and xv drop wecht gold and silver pafmentis to hir twa  
gownis at v š. x š. the unce *Inde* lxxxiiij š. iij š. ij d.

Item viij ell of ribbanis of colouris to the fleiffis of hir nicht gown  
xxvj š. viij d.

Item iij quarteris and ane half flaming to be hir felhankis iij š. j š. iij d.

Item fex ellis buckorie to lyne hir wafkene bodeis and fleiffis iij š.

Item iij ellis plaiding xl š.

Item for ane ell and ane quarter orange craip and ane ell and ane quar-  
ter pepingo craip with tua eluis of gold and silver freinyeis thairto *to be  
put about hir craig* xj š.

*Feb.* 1602. Item delyverit to Peter Sanderfoun nyne elnis figurit vel-vote to be ane gown to his Majesteis darrest dochter the Princes j<sup>c</sup>vij **l.**

Item ane elne and ane half quhyte fatyne upone incarnet to be fleifis to hir gown xij **l.** x **s.**

Item aucht elnis and ane half plaiding to lyne the vafkene and to be ane wyliecoit for the nicht v **l.** ij **s.**

Item be speeciall command and dire&tioun the furneffing following fend to Dumfermling to Maistres Jeane Drummond for the use of his hienes sone *Duik Charles*

Item ten quarteris fwall wirfettis to be him Juppis iij **l.** x **s.**

Item gevin for ane eradill belt xvj **s.**

Item ane unce and sex drop wecht quhyte filk palmentis to the Jupis lv **s.**

Item ane tymber stule with rynand quheillis to gang in xxxvij **s.** iij **d.**

Item ane swafche and ane velvete belt with ane dager quhilk wes fend to him with Johne Nafinyth iij **l.** xvij **s.** vij **d.**

Item payit be command of his Majesteis precept to Mr. Mairtene Schoner Mediciner and Johnne Nafinyth Chirurgiane In recompane of thair panis and travellis for onwaitting upone the Quenis Majestie at hir lait berth vj **l.** lxxj **l.** xij **s.** iij **d.**

*Apr.* Item to be ane counterclaith to the Prince and to garneis his chyre and to be ane cuscheoun fourtene elnis grene velvete at xv **l.** the elne ij **s.** x **l.**

Item the furnitour following maid at his hienes speeciall command for the use of his Majesteis darrest sone *Duik Robert* befor his baptifine

Item sex elnis quhyte fatyne to be him ane coit and to be flevis to ane uther coit of yallow fatyne quhilk *Duik Charles* gat &c. xlvij **l.**

Item sex quarteris of fyne lane to be ane aipprone ane mutche ane ovrlayer and ane pair of handis all frettit with gold vij **l.** v **s.**

Item ten quarteris purpoure velvete to be ane cod to beir *Duik Robert* to the kirk to be baptifit xxxvj **l.** v **s.**

Item tua pund of hair thairto &c. xl **s.**

Item delyverit to Iffobel Colt Maiftres nureis to the said Duik Robert  
x elnis half elne fyne Touris taffatie to be hir ane gowne j<sup>ev</sup> l.

Item four elnis and ane half blak velvot to be hir skirt and to lay out  
the breiftis of hir gowne lxxv l. v š.

Item ane quarter blak velvot to be ane mutche for hir heid iij l. xij š. vjd.

Item delyverit to Johne Arnote mercheant burges of Edinburgh quhilk  
wes fend to Dunfermeling for the use of his hienes darrest sone Duik Ro-  
bert ane silver plait and ane silver spune xxxv l. j š. iij d.

Item for ane flickit mat to Marioun Hepburne rokker to Duik Charlis  
vj l. xij š. iij d.

*May.* Item for the price of ane pointit diamont quhilk his Majestie  
gaif to his darrest bedfallow the Quene befor the baptisme of Duik Ro-  
bert ij<sup>el</sup>xxvj l. xij š. iij d.

Item to his Majestie to play at the cairtis in Falkland with George  
Nicolfoun sextene sex pund peices lxxxxvj l.

Item cassin amangis the pepill the day of the baptisme of Duik Robert  
in name of Lairges lxxvj l. xij š. iij d.

Item to ane honest man in Dumfermling for reparatioun of the skaith  
quhilk he sustenit in his cornes at the rinnings of the righe efter the bap-  
tisme of his Majesties sone Duik Robert xij l.

Item payit to Thomas Weir powderar for ane laid kift and for his and  
his servandis expenssis in ryding to Dumfermling and for ane kift of aikin  
tymber to lay Duik Robert in efter his death xxvj l. xvij š.

Item iij elnis blak velvot to be ane mort claith &c. lix l. vj š.

*Julij.* Item delyverit to Alexander Wilfoun tailyeour the furnitour  
following to be ane garment of hunting claithis to the Prince his grace

Item four elnis thrie quarteris grene fatyne xxxvij l.

Item delyverit to Elizabeth Hay for the Princes use ane birse to straik  
hir hair vijj š.

Item ane quarter of fatyne to be hir ane mask xl š. vijj d.



Item tua pair of doubill gluvis pafimentit and tua babeis to play hir  
liij ſ. iiij d.

Item delyverit lykwayis be his hienes ſpeciall direſtioun to the ſaid Elizabeth Hay fiſter to Aleſoun Hay the Princes Maiſtres Nurice for thair claithing ten elnis ferge of florence lxxv ſ.

*Aug.* Item payit to Francis Manſioun wricht for anc pulpett of Eiſtland buird to the kirk of Falkland with the furneſſing of Irne wark thairto and for his expenſis with his fervendis in cuming and ganging to ſet up the famin lxxij ſ.

Item to James Warkman painter for painting of thair Majeſteis armes to be patrone to the armes of ſome claithis that wes to be maid iij ſ. vj ſ.

*Oct.* Item the furnitour following delyverit be his hienes ſpeciall command and direſtioun to be anc gown and vaſkene to his Majeſteis dochter Princes Elizabeth

Item four elnis and anc quarter broune frenche ſteming xxxj ſ. xvij ſ.

Item four elnis reid cramaſie taffatie to be anc Vaſkene xxxij ſ.

Item thrie elnis buckrum to be anc Vardegaird and to band the gown with xl ſ.

Item xiiij drop weicht reid walting paſmentis to the taill of the Vaſkene xxvj ſ.

Item iij quarteris reid ſkarlot frenche ſtaming to be hir anc pair of hois v ſ. xij ſ. vj d.

Item be his Majeſteis ſpeciall direſtioun for payment of *the Fute gaird* that accompanyit his Majeſtie of Edinburgh to the raid of Drumfreis deliverit to Capitain James Huntar j<sup>s</sup>lxxxxij ſ.

Item to the Herauldſis and Purſewantis for thair ſervice in onwayting the tyme of the baptiſme of *Duik Robert* xli ſ.

*Nov.* Item the furneſſing following delyverit be his hienes direſtioun for the cleithing of his Majeſteis ſone Duik Charlis

Item iij elnis and anc half reid frenche ſkarlot ferge to be him anc coit and hois &c. xxvj ſ. v ſ.

Item for certane drogis oylis unguentis medicamentis and emplaisteris maid and furniffit be Alexander Barclay ypothecar To thair Majesteis and thair bairnes ufes As the particular comptis fubferyvit be Mr. Mairtene Schoneir Mediciner John Nafmyth and Gilbert Prymrois chirurgianes producit upon compt beires iije xxxviij l. xvj ŝ.

*Dec.* Item ane kame caife to the Prince of grene velvete with the haill furniffing thairin iij l. x ŝ.

Item ane fyne brodderit belt iiij l.

Item ane hat of colour de roy vij l.

Item tua fchammeaux fkinis to weir under his fchankis xxvj ŝ. viij d.

Item gevin for mending of his Montour xxvj ŝ. viij d.

Item ane ſpounge xxvj ŝ. viij d.

Item fex elnis Cambrige to be him apprones mutcheis and ovirleyeris xxiiij l.

*Jan.* 1603. Item be his hienes ſpeciall command delyverit to Elizabeth Hay to the Princes ufe ane fair kaise of kames coverit with velvete v l.

Item twa elnis Cambrige to be ane kaming claith viij l.

Item twa babeis to be playes xij ŝ. iiij d.

Item payit be his hienes ſpeciall command and directioun to William Vans armorar for certain fwordis and dagaris quhilkis wer preparit for the Ytaliane (Daniell Archdeacon) and Frances Mowbray aganis the day of thair combat lxvj l. xij ŝ. iiij d.

Item payit to Alexander Wilfoun tailycour to the Prince to be gevin for the fraucht and uther neccſſar expenſis maid be him upone ſum geir that cum fra England to thair Majesteis ufe viij l.

Item payit for ane horſe hyre to carie certane *new yeir giftes fra his Majestie to the Prince and Princes* iij l.

Item be ſpeciall command and directioun foirfaid to James Murray maifter wricht for tymber daillis naillis and for his workmanſchip in making of the barier quhairin the faidis Italiane and Francis Mowbray fuld have fouchin the fingill combat jclxxxix l. viij ŝ. vj d.

Item for gravng of his Majesties armes in tymber for his hienes kirk  
iij l. sterling *Inde* xxx l.

Item for uther twa hattis to his hienes use ane thair of broderit with  
gold and the uther with silver with stringis and fedderis thairto v l. ster-  
ling *Summa* in Scottis money l l.

Item for ane bybill to the Prince xxvj š. viij d. sterling extending  
to xij l. vj š. viij d.

Item for baggis of fweit powder xvij l.

Item for ane pund of powder to lay among his Majesties claithis x l.

Item for ane bottell of sweet water v l.

Item for ane box of mulk and fevat v l.

Item for sex tyres drefingis for hir Majesties heid l l.

*Feb.* Item be his Majesties speciall command and directioun delyverit  
to Mr. Cobler and uther thrie commedianis to be ilk ane of thame coit  
and breikis viij elnis skarlott claitis lxxvj l.

*Mar.* Item payit to James Murray younger for making of daskis and  
faintis about the pulpet in the chapell of Haliherdhou xxxiiij l. iiij š.

Item to Johne Fairmy keeper of the Princes chalmers dure at Linlith-  
gow l l.

Item payit for poulder to fecht the ordinance of the Castell of Edin-  
burgh quhen his Majestie wes proclamet King of England xxxv l. xv š.

Item to the ordinaris of the Castell in drink silver vj l.

Item to Charlis Fortay Laquey to the Prince grace for his liveray  
claithis xij l.

*Apr.* Item to the Prince grace tua pair of fyne gartanis with fair  
freinyeis of gold ane pair for to be ane hingar to his dager and the uther  
for his leggis xvj l.

Item payit be command of his hienes to Robert Lyle servitour to the  
Erle of Argyle for inbringing of thrie notorius theifs of the name of the  
barbarous Clangregour iije xxxiiij l. vj š. viij d.

Item payit and delyverit be his hienes speeciall command and dire&tioun to James Murray younger for certane bilyardis and bilyard bowles furnisht be him to his hienes awne use lxxx l.

Item to William Mayne bower for certane speiris and golf clubbis furnisht be him to his Majesties use jc l.

Item for certane plaiges babeis and uther fmall necessaris for the use of his hienes sone Duik Charlis vj l. xvij s.

Item payit to Richart Lawfoun *buikfeller* for *certain buikis* delyverit to Mr. Adam Newtoun for the use of the Prince grace xxj l.

Item for carying of the greit *balhuiff* with his Majesties silver work out of the abbay of Halyruidhous to the Castell of Edinburgh iij l. vj s. viij d.

Item to ane Inglis post that brocht from Berwick ane packet that wes directit frome his Majestie at Newcastle the tent of Aprile and delyverit heir the ellevint thair of at nicht contening certane dire&tiounes for the convoy of the Quenis Majestie vj l.

*Maj.* The furnessing following delyverit be the dire&tioun of the Lordis of Secret Counfall for the use and cleithing of the Quenis Majestie the Prince grace and Princes thair Paigis and Laqueyis and certane utheris quha wes appointit be dire&tioun foirfald to attend upoun thair sêrvic at thair removing heirfra towardis Ingland

Item nyntene elnis figurit taffetie to be hir Majestie ane gown lxxxxv l.

Item four elnis and ane half quhyte satin to be bodeis and flevis thair- to xxxvij l. v s.

Item tua elnis and ane half quhyte satyne to help to mak up ane gown of hir grace awin quhilk wes all oppinit up and maid of ane uther new fassoun xxj l. v s.

Item payit to George Hendrie wriht in the Cannogait for tymber to be ane cheriote and for making of the famin and to pay for sum Irne work thairto xxxix l.

Item the furneffing following delyverit to be ane fat mantill to the Quenis grace &c.

Item threttene elnis purpoure velvete to be the bodie of the fute mantill and half ane ell to covir the fute brod and to put upone the fute mantill to keip it unworn forment the brode ij<sup>e</sup>xxij l. xv s.

Item for the ufe of the Princes thre elnis reid fpanis taffetic *to be hir ane wyliccoit narrefi hir fark* xxiiij l.

Item thrie elnis ane quarter and ane half rounge broun fatyne to be ane tolheidelaith and *ane pook to put hir uicht geir in* xxviiij l. xiiij s. iiij d.

Item four elnis and ane half grein claith to be ane coit to *Thomas Durie hir Majesties fule* xxxiiij l. x s.

Item be fpecial command and directioun foirfaid the furniffing following wes delyverit to the Prince his grace tua paiges of honour viz. the young Laird of Mellerftanis and Dik Doddifwode &c. &c.

Item for the cleithing of Johne Fell and Arthour Kilbowie Laqueys to the Prince his grace &c. &c.

Item payit for aucht ftane wecht of powder quhilk wes fchot in the Caftell of Edinburgh at hir Majesties and the Prince his grace cuming from Striviling to Halyruidhous lxxxx l. xiiij s. iiij d.

Item payit to Johne Norlie muficiane for his allowance of this moneth of Maij lxvi l. xiiij s. iiij d.

Item payit for aucht ftane wecht of powder to be fchot at hir Majesties removing heirfra toward Ingland lxxxx l. xiiij s. iiij d.

*Julij.* Item to the Herauldīs upoun the day his Majestie was crownit King of Ingland &c. pafland to the croce of Edinburgh and thair eftir found of trumpet and difplaying of thair coitis of armes publifchit the treasonabill practife intendit aganis his Majesties facreit perfone And thairwith chargeing all his hienes loving fubjectis to be cairfull to apprehend fik as wer fugitive gif thai come in this cuntrey vj l.

Item to the trumpetouris iiij l. xiiij s. iiij d.

*Dec.* Item be command of the Lordis of Counfall to Margaret Ladie Uchiltrie in remembrance of the travell and panis tane be hir in onwaiting on thair Majesteis bairnis being knawin to the said Lordis that it wes his Majesteis will the famin fuld be gevin to her v<sup>c</sup> 1.

Item to Marion Hepburne maiftres Rokkar to *Duik Charles* be command of the Counfell in confideratioun of hir panis and faythfull service j<sup>c</sup> lxxj 1. xij s. iij d.

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Letters.

from Anne Anna  
prince Henry prince  
Charles the King &  
Anne of Bohemia  
prince Elector.  
Fredrick Henry  
to K. Ja: 6.





and the great warre hath given me some better occasion to re-  
pence more honest & faithfull service uttered by your loving  
and faithful attendance upon me specially at this time in this  
affair in the which will use of your own prince & master  
and your good lordships are my friends I shall be careful &  
in the care of your present & future the temporarie of marriage  
and your lordship with all honours & estates appertaining to  
let the same procure to your present disease, from the castle of  
London where we are now living & serving our in the able  
manner.

J. F.



Sir,

your <sup>ma:</sup> Letter <sup>was</sup> well come to me  
I have bin as glad of the faire  
weather as your self, the last  
parte of ~~your~~ letter, you have  
~~guessed~~ right that I wold laugh  
who wold not laugh both at  
the persons and the subiect,  
but more at so well a chosen  
Mercurie betweene Mars and  
Venus you knowe that women  
can hardly keepe Counsell,ss  
I humbly desire your M<sup>t</sup> to tell  
me how it is possible that I  
should keepe this secret that  
have at readie told it, and shall  
tell it to as manie as I speake  
with, and if I were a poete  
I wold make a song of it,  
and sing it to the tune of  
Three fooles well mett

rest  
your hands  
Anna D.



My heart

I am glad that, haddington hath  
told me of your, m<sup>ty</sup> good health  
which I wish to Continue &  
As for the blame you charge me  
with of lasie writing I think &  
it rather rests on your self &  
because you be as slow in writing  
as my self / I can write of no  
~~worth~~ but of practise of tilting  
of riding of drumming and of  
musike, which is all, where  
with I am not a little pleased &  
So wishing you, m<sup>ty</sup> perpetuall  
happines I kiss your M<sup>ty</sup> hands  
and rest

yours. &

Anna



Sir,

What I have said to, Sir Roger,  
is true & I could not but think  
it strange that one about our  
mat<sup>r</sup> should presume to bring  
near <sup>where</sup> ~~my~~ mat<sup>r</sup> is, one that had  
offered me such a publicke &  
— scorne, for ~~honore~~ going before  
life & must ~~every day~~ <sup>every day</sup> to  
— trouble kissing your mat<sup>r</sup>,  
hands for ever

Yours

Anna D.

I referre the rest  
to, S. Roger,





My heart

I desire your ma<sup>ty</sup> to pardon  
that I have not answered your  
Ma<sup>ty</sup> sooner upon your letters because  
I would know the ~~the~~ truth of  
the park of Ottelands, as I under-  
stand there is nere fortye grossi  
bustium, of diuers kinds that ~~deare~~  
deuours my deere, as I will tell you  
Ma<sup>ty</sup> at meeting & Where as your ma  
wolde haue me to meete you, all  
withall I am content but I feare  
som inconueniens in my leggs ~~wh~~  
which I haue not felt hier, so  
pisen your Ma<sup>ty</sup> hands I rest

yours  
A. M. R.



My heart.

I crave pardon that I haue not  
sooner answered your letter, &  
that you shall not feare, &  
the paine in my fingers, you  
shall finde them with enough  
for you when you come home  
I think it long to see me &  
Gersaulke the which I hope  
to see, when I shall haue  
the honore to kisse your  
hands

yours.

L. m. R.



My harte  
{ give you many thanks for the diuers  
remembrances I haue had from you since  
our parting, when soeuer your sport and  
other occasions will suffer you come hither  
you shalbe very welcome. I am glayd  
of soe good appearance of my roes of spring  
Sir Thomas Somersett hath earnestly desired  
me to recomend a petition he is to prefer  
to you, which if your platie find it  
reasonable yee will pleas graunte it  
or at least refer it to the counsell.  
Soe desyring to be excused for thus trou-  
bling of you in tyme of your sport, }  
still conteneu

Yours  
Anna R.



Rex Serenissime et amantissime pater,  
postquam iam septimum excessi annum  
atq; ab ætate crescente studiorum quoq;  
incrementum expectatur, putavi esse  
officij mei quantum hactenus profecer...  
in litteris Maiestati tuæ indicare. Vo...  
etiam te præstare quod præceptor...  
nomine verbo promiserat. Quod si in  
1º Deo bonam acceperis partem me ad prosequen  
iuuante dum studia alacrius animabis. Quam  
precor ut Maiestatem tuam diutissime  
mihi seruet incolumem.

Maiestati tuæ obsequentis  
simus filius,

Henricus Stell.

Regi Serenissimo,  
et

Patri suo honoratissimo.





Rex Ser.<sup>me</sup> & amantissime Pater.

Cum et publico Strenarum hoc anni tempore mittendarum exemplo,  
et priuatum annua mea consuetudine monitus, necessitatem mihi -  
impositam animaduertentem, sacram Maiestatem Tuam aliquo  
literariis munere salutandi, nullum occurrebat aut conuenientius -  
tempore, aut Studijs meis accommodatius, aut M. A. T. (ut ego  
quidam existimabam) acceptius futurum, quam si carmine, nouo  
scilicet scriptum genere, ipsam donarem. Et quamquam re  
semel atq; iterum tentata parum absierit, quin oneri succumbere  
tamen me, tum parentis amantissimi, tum Regis huiusmodi  
cogitatio tandem sustentauit. Et studueram enim parentes suorum  
liberorum neuis non solum excusare, sed interuicem etiam exosculari  
& Deos ipsos minutissima tenuiorum dona ab animo grato profectu  
non aspernari. Atq; duplici hac fiducia fretus existimaui  
M. A. T. & patrem mitissimum, & diuinam in terris  
imaginem referentem, hac qualiacumq; Musa mee primordia  
boni consueueram, et carmina non omnino bona, benigna interpretare  
meliora facturam.

M. A. T. pater, & sacra Rex maiestate reuerende,  
Qua pater omnipotens, & celsi rector Olympi,  
Fronte solet micamue salis, vel thuris odorem,  
Aut malsum & violas, inopis libamina dextre  
Accipere, ac locupletum ipsis præferre becatombis:  
Hæc cape fronte mea tenuis primordia Muse.  
Tota quibus fundo ad DOMINUM, ut FORTICITER annus  
Incipiat; multo fortitius exeat; huncq;  
Continua seris FORTICIA sæcla sequantur.

M. A. T. obsequentiss. filius,  
Henricus.



Nihil mihi ingratum fuit, Pater amantissime, nec putavi, quon-  
quid T. M<sup>em</sup> summo Dei beneficio propterea et prospera va-  
letudini restitutum intellexerim. hic, ut quam diligentissime frueris,  
et nos salvo, at incolami te, quem lentissime quidem, Deum  
regere, indolenter pergam. Vale.

Tuae M<sup>ris</sup> filius observantis =  
simus  
Carolus

Rege et Patri Amico



Cum T. M<sup>ris</sup> ad nos reditum brevi nunc speremus, meā  
in scribendo brevitate Pater amantissimus facile ex-  
cusaturum te non diffido: presertim verò cetero hoc fri-  
gido & nullo, quod etsi. Studiis quā venerationi magis  
idoneum videatur; tamen in scribendo brevitate potius  
quā prolixitate cōmendat. Vale

T. M<sup>ris</sup> filius observantis-  
simus

Dat. Ad D. Jac. 12  
Feb. 1612

Carolus

Regi Optimo & Patri  
amantissimo



Sire

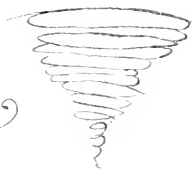
Ayant entendu que la langue française est fort nécessaire  
pour bien converser avec les nations étrangères les plus  
civiles et sachant bien que V. M<sup>te</sup> a grande envie que j'em-  
ploie bien mon temps en la langue Latine, Je suis résolu doré-  
navant de vous écrire tantôt en l'une tantôt en l'autre  
langue afin que vous sachiez apprécier le progrès que je  
pourray faire en toutes les deux. Et si j'y trouvois que  
V. M<sup>te</sup> aie ceste même résolution pour agréablement  
m'efforcer d'autant plus pour vous faire paroître que je  
suis & seray toujours

Sire

Vostre très affectionné fils  
& très obéissant serviteur  
Charles

Jacques G. Fournier.  
1612.

Au Roy







Rex Societatis et Pater amantissime,

Pro tua Majestatis hinc artem tuam inimentum celsi  
hic mihi sanus, ut ne in campos prodire prostratum  
cuerit. Eadem si apud Romanos aëres inclementia  
fuerit, non ne panitetur Et hoc in hibernam reliquum  
tempus in bonacum artium studiis, et liberalibus corporis  
exercitijs hic collocasse. P. n. eam est quoniam in omni rerum  
et bonorum affluentia mihi habet, quod jucundissimo  
T. Majestatis consensu P. n. licet verum eam coram  
non liceat, T. Majestatis carum mihi observantia et ob-  
sequio semper reverentur et adire Vale. Dat. ad D.  
Jacobi 14. Novemb. 1617

T. Majestatis obsequentiissimus filius  
CAROLUS

Regi Optimo et Patri  
amantissimo



Sir

Not willing to omit any occasion to write unto  
your M<sup>ty</sup> I could not chuse but take hold of  
this occasion by the going of Sr Hen: Rich to pre-  
sent my humble service unto your M<sup>ty</sup> I am sorry  
for nothing but that I cannot be with your M<sup>ty</sup>  
at this time both because I would be glad to wait  
upon you and also to see <sup>the</sup> Court whair I was to be  
and the customes of it so fearinge to trouble your  
M<sup>ty</sup> too much with my ydel letter I rest

Your M<sup>ty</sup>s most humble and obedient  
Sonne and servant  
Charles


Greenwich the 28 of May  
1617

To the Kings most  
Excellent Majesty



Quia Pater amantissime, auctore T.M.<sup>TEJL</sup>  
frequentiores expectare a me literas, com-  
mūnem putauit his literis significare me  
ipse & semper fore paratissimum tibi morem  
gerere in omnibus. interim dabo operam ob-  
ligis, ut T.M.<sup>TEJL</sup> seruire discam quādo ad huc  
ro. Vale.

Dat. Ad D. Jacobi  
5. Decemb. 1611

T.M.<sup>TEJL</sup> Excquantis  
romas filius,  
Carolus.  


Regi Optimo &  
Patri amantissimo.



My dear Mr. Hastings. I can not save the answers  
to a year. Mr. Jones will be able to inform you of the  
state of the cause. I have to you, which makes me long to see you, & wish  
you were here. I might help to read & consider your book  
the which I must read the more patiently because it is the sign of a long  
life. But I must for many causes be gone. I have called on you  
it is very kind of you to send me of your most com-  
fortable paper & I am glad to hear of the 10<sup>th</sup> of the  
by your grace. I will be glad to see you when it will please you to  
send me a letter to let you it may be. I shall give you some good  
Recollections which I shall read to you & make you laugh the which I wish  
I may obtain for you. Mr. Hastings most gracious & loving in all  
humility your most sacred vits & praying for your health &  
Long preservation. I am

My dear Mr. Hastings

To my most worthy  
Mr. Hastings

Yours most humble  
and obedient servant  
J. H. H.





Sir

If the sad news of your M<sup>rs</sup> will not be  
accompanied w<sup>th</sup> assurance of your M<sup>rs</sup> recovery, you do  
not have w<sup>th</sup> due letter or any man's means to find out  
the truth but should have done the best for my  
self this leave will signify as I have most just  
cause my earnest desire to know of your recovery  
and suffer me not to make long discourse So w<sup>th</sup>  
my most humble and hearty prayers for God for  
your speedy recovery

Your most humble and  
affectionate son,

Charles

St James 20 of 8. December 1674

To his most Excellent  
Majesty



27  
S<sup>r</sup> M<sup>r</sup>

Il faut être sûr de son affaire. Les personnes  
nobles au bon portement de S<sup>r</sup> M<sup>r</sup> ne point  
faillir de ce qu'on leur a dit. La question est de  
savoir si on en a le moyen. Les nobles sa-  
vent bien au monde ne peut être que ce  
qu'ils ont vu. S<sup>r</sup> M<sup>r</sup> en a vu et en a vu  
de tout de son temps à venir.

S<sup>r</sup> M<sup>r</sup>

Le d<sup>re</sup> d'Orléans  
seigneur de  
Paris

S<sup>r</sup> M<sup>r</sup> le 24 de Novembre 1614.

Le Roy



Most gracious soveraygn and dear father  
this gentleman M<sup>r</sup> Harringtons returne to the court  
gave mee a well pleasing opportunity to present yo<sup>r</sup>  
Ma<sup>ty</sup> w<sup>th</sup> this paper the messenger of my most humble  
duty to your highnes thinking it I confesse infinitely  
long since I was so happy as to enjoy your presence  
w<sup>th</sup> though I dare not presume to desire I know  
nothing I would so gladly obtayne And so humbly  
crauing yo<sup>r</sup> Ma<sup>ties</sup> blessing I will ever continue

Your Ma<sup>ties</sup> most obedient  
daughter

Elizabeth

To the Kynges most  
excellent Maiesty



S<sup>r</sup>

This bearer your M. Ambassadors coming  
this way I could not lett pass so good an  
occasion without troubling your M. with  
these ill lines which are still to beseech  
your M. to continue me in your gracious  
favour and remembrance ther being nothing in  
this world I take so much comfort in as to  
be assured of it, Mr Dudley Carlton will  
informe your M. of all that passes heere  
and therefore I will onlie assure your M. of  
the Princes health<sup>and</sup> of the little black babies  
is he grows & ric well, and I beseech God  
that I may ever see the happie news of  
your M. health, which I pray dayly, <sup>that</sup> it may  
continue, and that I may ever be worthy  
the title of

S<sup>r</sup>  
Willelmus 2<sup>us</sup> of November Your M.

Most humble devoted  
daughter & servant  
Elizabeth

An Roy





Sire

Io mi nasceva d'una speranza che qua in esilio non  
hauesse per fatta perpetua pace co' sacri principi di V. M.  
ma intesi poi con grandis. mio cordoglio che non mi  
stata in una certa irequia et che al nuovo le hauerua dati li  
crudeli assalti, che mi sono stati tante ferite al cuore, et an-  
cora mi tengono in forse, s'io sia viva o morta, jui che ques-  
to latore col acuto raggiuglio della sua perfetta conuale-  
cenza rannua i miei tramortiti feriti, che mentre rege-  
teranno cotesto corpo, offeriranno sempre calli preghi  
a Dio per la prosperita di V. M. Sommo bene tempo-  
rale detto

Sua humiliss. figliuola

Elzabetta

Al Re



Sire

Il y a une 'la commodité' qui s'est présentée par ce  
porteur le Sieur de Puckring qui m'estant venu voir en  
passant par ce lieu se sachant qu'il auroit l'honneur de voir  
V. M. mon devoir m'a obligé à ne négliger une si bonne  
occasion sans l'importuner de celle, tant pour assurer  
V. M. de la continuation de ma dévotion & son service  
que de la supplier très humblement de me continuer  
l'honneur de ses bonnes grâces, comme la plus grande con-  
tinuement qu'a celle qui demeure à jamais

Sire

Le P. M.

La très obéissant & très humble  
Fille & servante

Le Roy.

Elizabet



Sire

Je demande tres humblement pardon a V. M. de ce que je ne  
ay pas escript tout ce temps cy, mais ayant esté pour  
ces 6 semaines a la chaise, et chez Madame L'Écrite  
boursier, et le due des devoirs ie n'en ay point eu  
de temps, mais estant de retour ie n'ay pas voulu manquer  
par cestoy de baisser bien humblement les mains de V. M.  
et la supplier de me continuer toujours l'honneur de ses  
bonnes graces, qui est la plus grande contentement que me  
pourroit arriver, et ainsi prieat bien continuellement  
pour sa prosperité et sante; ie la supplie de me tenir  
toujours pour celle qui <sup>sera</sup> a jamais

Sire

De V. M.

Tres humble et tres obéissante  
fille et servante

A. Lieberg ce  
1 de septembre.

Au Roy

L. V. M.



S<sup>r</sup>

Being desirous by all the means I can to keepe  
my self still in your M. remembrance, I would  
not lett pass so good an occasion as this beare  
returning for England to present my most  
humble dutie and service to your M. by these,  
beseeching your M. to continue me still in your  
gracious favour; it being the greatest comfort I  
have to think that your M. doth vouchsaf to love  
and favour <sup>me</sup>, which I shall ever <sup>strive</sup> to deserve, in  
obeying with all humbleness whatsoever your  
M. is pleased to command mee, who shall ever  
pray to God with all her heart for your M.  
happinesse and that she may be ever worthy  
the title

S<sup>r</sup>  
of your M.

Most humble & ser-  
vient daughter  
Elizabeth

Stiddleberg this 20 of October

Au R<sup>e</sup>





Sire

Il desiderio E' la memoria che io tempo di rinverir V. M. non mi concedono pure un minimo spatio di tempo di esseritarmi in altro, ma vogliono che io le mandi questa lettera, come una piccola dimostrazione della mia e altrui riconoscenza. Il fin d'ogni a. già io correre al mare. Il fin dello nauicare e conularsi al porto. Ma unio fine e solo di pagare i debiti. V. M. non ha desiderio d'altro che di servirle, ni riguardo ad altro che a non offenderle, ni circostanze ad altro che a acquirirle l'honore e l'occasione, che io le debbo, per eber deconeti del magnifico E' glorioso titolo di.

Sua humilissima figliuola et huilissima  
seruitrice

Elizabetha.

Al Re



Sire

Ayant permis a mon escuyer d'aller en  
Angleterre pour quelque siens affaires ie  
l'ay voulu changer avec cestuy pour baïsser  
en tout humilité les mains de V. M. la  
suppliant tres humblement de me conserver  
toujours en ces bonnes graces s'estant la  
chose du monde que ie desire le plus, ce por-  
teur pourra absoudre V. M. que tout le monde  
se porte bien icy, ie ne l'ay fortunera plus  
avec mon vilain escriture, et priant Dieu  
pour sa prosperité ie demeure a jamais

Sire

de V. M.

La tres humble et tres basse  
fille et servante

Elizabeth

A Heidelberg le 14 de Janvier

Au Roy



Sire

Toutefois qu'il ny a pas longtemps que j'ay écrit a  
V.M, encor ne me puisse pas empêcher, par ceste  
de luy dire l'extreme <sup>en</sup> contentement que j'ay d'avoir ouy  
par mes deux gentilhommes, <sup>qui sont revenus</sup> l'agréable nouvelle de sa  
bonne santé laquelle ie supplie l'Eternelle de continuer  
et parce que V.M. a ouy dire l'indisposition de Mon<sup>seigneur</sup>  
le Lecteur, il n'ay voulu manquer a luy mander qu'a  
cestheur bien merie il se porte fort bien Et est allé  
voir sa mere, il retournera en peu de iours. Il ne se fit  
rien de nouveau icy qui merite que i'en aduertisse  
V.M. ie finisay donc la suppliant de me continuer tous-  
iours l'honneur de ses bonnes grâces comme estant la plus  
grande contentement que sauroit avoir celle qui sera  
a iamais

Sire de V.M

Treshumble fille et besoie-  
sante serviente  
E. Warveth

St. Collesburg ce 10  
de Novembre.

Au Roy.



Sire

Ce n'est ny de paresse d'y avoir oublié mon devoir  
n'y moins faulx de respect &reshumble et perpetuel  
resouvenir car je suis trop obligé par tant de graces  
et bien faits que de secher jamais par ce la ou autre-  
envers V. M.<sup>te</sup> mais la cause de ma silence est que j'en  
tousjours attendu le gentilhomme que j'avois envoyé  
à Stridelberg pour me porter quelque chose digne  
d'être écrit à V. M.<sup>te</sup> il est dion arrive hier mais il  
ne porte rien de nouveau, j'en voye ci joint un copie  
ou extrait le Duc de Neuburg continue et se montre  
trop chaud au fait de l'Administration et se soucie fait  
on juge mon retour à propos le plus tôt & le meilleur  
Le Prince d'Anhalt n'a pu envoyer tout presente-  
ment il a despatché un express à Vienne pour s'enquerir  
particulierement il espere bon changement en ce  
lieu mon grand maître le Comte de Salm ou le Colonel  
Schomburg pourront faire rapport à V. M.<sup>te</sup> à son  
retour ou il lui écriait que le Grand maître --

niennne trouver V.<sup>re</sup> M.<sup>te</sup> avec la Lettre du Prince d'Anhalt  
qu'il a encorres Cependant j'empliray mon temps  
à monter à cheval et d'ancer de main j'iray avec mon  
trescher Prince a Hamten court suivant le consente-  
ment et commandement de V.<sup>re</sup> M.<sup>te</sup> lequel me servira  
tous jours de loy invisible J'espère que Dieu me  
fera la grace de me bien faire cognoistre et sans excep-  
tion n'y reserve faire estimer et estre

De Votre Majeste

tres humble tres obeissant fils  
et son plus fidele serviteur

Fredric Electeur Palatin

Au Roy de la Grand  
Bretaigne



Sire

Je me enorgie que V. M. a bien du plaisir en ses chasses  
sans mais il est impossible qu'elle en aye eu un tel sa-  
von cher Prince et moy avons eu hier et aujourd'hui  
tant avec des levriers qu'avec des chiens courans demain  
apres disnerous chasserons encore et retournerons le  
soir a Michal et faire rapport de nos apantures et  
plaisirs a ma tres chere Dame laquelle regrettera  
fort sa fortune de n'en avoir esté participant  
Je n'ay en depuis aucune nouvelle d'Allemagne  
n'ay donc nul sujet d'importance sur ces par-  
tavanage V. M. Gasperey est très bon homme  
et pour pour ne m'enquoy ny negligier aucune occasion  
à parvenir à l. mien unique dessein de me remuer  
toute ma vie, insensiblement

De Vostre Majesté  
Respectueux et obéissant fils  
et serviteur  
Enl. de S.

En Sonnet  
Guillaume



Sire

J'ai voulu accompagner par la présente ses M<sup>tes</sup>  
Docteur Martin et Letourneur assurant M<sup>te</sup> Louis  
sont dignement avertis de ses ordonnances -  
lesquels qu'ils auront au sein de leur scribe de lui  
et d'ordre de satisfaction a l'intention de M<sup>te</sup>  
ils feront rapport de tout pour le bien de  
Franche et moi j'ai commandé au Colonel Schomburg  
de faire un plan de la M<sup>te</sup> de Baron de Harrington  
apportant a M<sup>te</sup> avec explication due lui  
Je n'ai rien autre chose digne d'écrire a M<sup>te</sup>  
Gaston de la République de ce royaume de moi en  
tous les points qu'il lui a plu me donner  
assurance je ne serai jamais ingrat mais  
toute ma vie

Am Roy de la grande  
Bretagne,

De M<sup>te</sup>  
Friedrich et son frère  
Friedrich E. S.

des Villes de 20 juillet



Sire

Comme le D<sup>eu</sup> de Bonheur & de gloire a V<sup>ostre</sup> M<sup>ajesté</sup> par  
S<sup>on</sup> rapport de rupture & de séparation de B<sup>on</sup>ne Je  
a fait le don de très humblement lui vouloir d'innocence et  
ouir le commandement et ne de fait si sur son présent -  
Comme le D<sup>eu</sup> a quel je ne regretterai toujours en toute mes  
actions je me souviens celui de la félicité de V<sup>ostre</sup> M<sup>ajesté</sup> en ces  
moi et je posterai cela augmentera les grandes obligations  
que je lui ai et le d<sup>eu</sup> de lui rendre toute ma vie toute  
forte de très humble service et obéissance de me faire affection  
que je suis Sire

De V<sup>ostre</sup> M<sup>ajesté</sup>

Tres obéissant fils et serviteur

Frederic P.

Heidelberg le 4 Decembre 1678

Au Roy de la Grande Bretagne



S<sup>r</sup>/

I like your hand. I would faine see 16<sup>e</sup> Ma<sup>tie</sup>  
I can say Nominative hic, hec, hoc, and all 5 declen-  
sons, and a part of pronomen and a part of verbum.  
I have two horses alive, that can goe up my  
staires, a blacke horse, and a Chestnut  
horse. I pray God to blesse Your Ma<sup>tie</sup>

16<sup>e</sup> Ma<sup>ties</sup>

obedient Grand-child

Friderick Henry

To the King.





S<sup>r</sup>

I could not omit by this good occasion  
of M<sup>rs</sup> Apsley to remember my dutie  
and humble service to Yo<sup>r</sup> Ma<sup>tie</sup>  
and to assure You, that I doe day-  
ly pray to God for Your Ma<sup>ties</sup>  
happie long life and prosperitie  
So I rest

Your Ma<sup>ties</sup>

most dutifull Grandchild  
and most humble servant

From Honshotredyck  
the  $\frac{2}{12}$  of Nov:  
1 6 2 4

Frederick Henry.

To the King.



Sweete

Sweete Father i learne to decline substantiues  
and adiectiues / giue me your blessing /  
i thank you for my best man

Your louing sone

York

To my Father the  
king















